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AUTHOR Gerlach, Ernest
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ABSTRACT

Giving the socioeconomic profile of American Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the document presented data on the United States Indian population; Indian population in these 2 states; education; employment; income; housing; and health. Data were collected around 1970. Some of the information was: (1) the 1970 census reported that 827,982 Indians were living in the U. S., constituting less than 1 0/0 of the total population; (2) 44,500 Indians attend public schools in New Mexico and Arizona; (3) the majority of Indians residing on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona are either unemployed or underemployed; and (4) birth rates for indians are 2.2 times higher than for the general U.S. population. (FF)

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AMERICAN INDIANS

IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

STAFF REPORT # 1
Albuquerque/Phoenix Hearings

U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
November 1972

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INDIAN POPULATION - AN OVERVIEW

In 1960 the Bureau of the Census reported that approximately 552,000 Indians[1] were living in the United States.[2] As of 1970, it reported that 827,982 Indians were living in the United States, constituting less than one percent of the total U. S. population. Approximately, 355,738[3] or 45 percent of the Indian population in the continental United States lived in urban areas in 1970, while 436,992 or 55 percent resided in rural areas.[4] (Table 1)

As reported by the Census Bureau, the majority of Indians were located in 10 States: Alaska (51,528), Arizona (95,812), California (91,018), Montana (27,130), New Mexico (72,788), New York (28,355), North Carolina (44,406), Oklahoma (98,468), South Dakota (32,365), and Washington (33,386). About 20 percent of the total Indian population in the United States is concentrated in New Mexico and Arizona. (Table 2) The approximate location and distribution of the Indian population in the United States are shown in Figure 1.

As of 1970, approximately 342,300 or 38 percent of all Indians in the United States lived on or adjacent to Federal reservations in 24 States.[5] (Table 3) About 11,000 Indians lived on State reservations in Connecticut, Maine, New York, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

According to the 1970 Census, 390,755 Indians lived in the western region[6] of the United States; 152,291 (38 percent) resided in urban areas[7] while 238,464 (62 percent) lived in rural areas.[8] In 1960, the Census Bureau estimated that out of the total Indian population of 271, 036 living in the western region 60,151 (22 percent) lived in urban areas, and 210,885 (78 percent) lived in rural areas.

There was an absolute increase in Indian population between 1960 and 1970 of about 44.2 percent for the western region. During these same ten years, the number of Indians residing in urban areas in this region increased by 153.2 percent, while the number living in rural areas increased by only 13.1 percent. As with other groups, the Indian population is apparently shifting from rural to urban areas.[9/] (Table 3A)

THE INDIAN POPULATION IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

In 1970, the Census Bureau reported that 95,812 Indians were living in Arizona, and 72,788 Indians were living in New Mexico. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, on the other hand, estimated that in 1970 there were 114,400 Indians residing in Arizona and 77,400 Indians living in New Mexico.[10/] (Tables 4 and 5)

Almost 50,000 (50 percent) Indians in Arizona were concentrated in two counties: Apache County (23,994) and Navajo County (23,023). Other counties in Arizona having a significant Indian population included Coconino (11,996), Gila (4,591), Pima (8,837), and Pinal (6,405). Maricopa County which includes the State's largest metropolitan area, Phoenix, had about 11,159 Indians in 1970.

In New Mexico 40,000 (over 55 percent) were located in two counties--San Juan County (18,439) and McKinley County (26,507). There were also significant numbers of Indians living in Otero (1,620), Rio Arriba (2,755), Sandoval (6,796), and Valencia (6,080) counties. Bernalillo County which includes the Albuquerque, the State's largest metropolitan area, had about 5,839 Indians in 1970.

Urban Population

Despite an apparent national trend of Indians shifting from rural to urban areas, in actual numbers, few Indians live in urban areas in either Arizona or New Mexico. In Arizona the Census Bureau recorded 18,174 Indians (19 percent) of the State's Indian population, 1.3 percent of the total population, living in urban areas. Most of the Indians living in urban areas are concentrated in two metropolitan areas -- Phoenix and Tucson. (Table 6)

The Phoenix metropolitan area includes four major cities--Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale, and Tempe. The city of Phoenix had a population of 581,562 in 1970. Of this total, 5,893 were identified as Indian. The 1970 Census also recorded 348 Indians living in Mesa, 248 in Scottsdale, and 304 in Tempe. The remainder of the Indian population (1,480) living in the Phoenix metropolitan area was in other incorporated areas of Maricopa County.

Tucson is the second largest city in Arizona with a total population of 262,933 in 1970. Of this total, 1,926 were identified as Indians. Other cities having a significant Indian population in Arizona are Flagstaff (1,324) and Yuma (202).

According to the 1970 Census, about 13,331 (18.3 percent) of the Indian population, less than 2 percent of the total population in New Mexico, resided in urban areas. (Table 7) The majority of those Indians we concentrated in four cities: Albuquerque (5,839), Farmington (1,450), Gallup (2,141) and Hobbs (1,202).

Rural Population [11/]

In contrast with the small numbers of Indians in urban areas, 21.4 percent of the rural population in Arizona consisted of Indians and 19.4 percent of the total rural population in New Mexico was Indian.

Besides the Bureau of the Census and State population data an important source of information on Indians comes from the area offices.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has divided the U.S. into 12 administrative areas. Each administrative area is further divided into area agencies. In the region encompassing New Mexico and Arizona there are three BIA administrative areas--the Albuquerque Area, the Navajo Area, and the Phoenix Area. The Albuquerque Area includes the States of New Mexico and Colorado; the Phoenix Area encompasses Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and parts of Idaho and Oregon, as well as the Hopi Reservation. The Navajo Area is a separate administrative area encompassing only the Navajo Reservation. (Figure 2)

According to BIA population estimates, 191,775 Indians were living on or adjacent to Federal reservations in New Mexico and Arizona in 1971. [12/] Arizona had approximately 114,400 and New Mexico had about 77,400 Indians living on or near reservations. (Tables 8 and 9)

By far the largest reservation in the nation--is the Navajo Reservation. This reservation encompasses almost 14,000,000 acres spread over a three State area--New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The total estimated population in 1971 of the Navajo Reservation was about 128,123. Approximately 73,657 Navajos (57.5 percent) lived in Arizona; about 50,069 (39 percent) of the Navajo population lived in New Mexico, and only 4,398 (3.4 percent) of the Navajo population lived in Utah. (Figure 3)

Birthrates and Family Size

The Indian population Nationwide is very young. According to the 1960 Census, the median age for rural Indians was 17.7 years compared with 27.3 for the total rural population. More than 60 percent of the rural Indian population in 1960 was under 25 years of age, (Table 10), as compared with only 48 percent of the total rural population. According to 1972 BIA estimates, the median age for rural Indians in 1970 was approximately 18 years. About 63 percent of the rural Indian population was under 25 years of age and over 40 percent of the rural Indian population was under 16. (Table 11) Figures 4 and 5 show graphically the distribution of Indian and total population by age in 1960.

Indians have one of the highest birth rates of any ethnic group the United States. In 1968 the Public Health Service reported that the birth rate among Indians was 38.5 live births for each 1000 Indians. This rate was 2.2 times as high as the total population rate of 17.5.[13] Birth rates for the combined Indian and Alaska Native group have increased almost every year from 1955 to 1968. In contrast, rates for the country as a whole declined in each of the years from 1958 through 1968.[14]

Although American Indians have one of the highest birth rates of any minority group, the life expectancy at birth for Indians was below that of the United States as a whole. In 1970 the life expectancy for Indians and Alaska Natives was 64 years as compared to 70 for the general population.[15]

The average size of Indian families is large. Two out of three rural Indian families have four persons or more, compared with one out of two families in the total rural population.[16] More than one-fourth of the rural Indian families have seven members or more.[17] The large size of Indian families reflects, in part, the age structure of the Indian population and its high birth rate, but it also reflects the socio-cultural orientation of the Indian family structure.[18]

In a 1969 manpower survey of five reservations in New Mexico and Arizona, conducted jointly by the Arizona State Employment Service and Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona,[19] it was reported that the median family size is six on the Papago, Acoma and Laguna reservations and seven on the Fort Apache and San Carlos reservations.[20] The survey also reported that almost 9 percent of the families on the Fort Apache Reservation have eight or more children, and approximately five percent have seven children. On the San Carlos Reservation nearly 14 percent of the families have eight or more children.[21] On the Acoma Reservation in New Mexico, the survey reported that approximately 16 percent of the families living on the reservation have eight or more children.[22]

EDUCATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Enrollment

More than 44,500 American Indians attend public schools in New Mexico and Arizona. In New Mexico, Indians constitute about 7.5 percent of the public school enrollment, and approximately 4.9 percent of the public school population in Arizona (Tables 12 and 13).

The concentration of the Indian school population in New Mexico is in three counties (Table 14) About 60 percent of the public school enrollment in McKinley, 51 percent of Sandoval, and 31 percent of San Juan County, is American Indian.

In Arizona, most Indian children attending public schools are concentrated in Apache, Conconino, and Navajo counties. (Table 15) In Apache County they are almost 68 percent of the total school enrollment, in Conconino they are 26 percent, and in Navajo they are 36 percent.[23/]

About 8,100 Indian children were attending public schools in the Albuquerque Area. In the Navajo Area, approximately 26,000 Navajos were enrolled in public schools. In the Phoenix Area, about 9,200 Indian children were attending public schools.

In addition to those Indian students attending public schools in the region, approximately 27,000 Indian children attended BIA operated boarding and day schools in Arizona and New Mexico in 1971.[24/] (Table 16)

Number of School Years Completed

A comparison of the median number of years of school completed by various population groups, 25 years and older in those two States, shows a lower level of completion for American Indians than for Anglos, Mexican Americans, or blacks; one exception to the lower level attained by Indians is Indians residing in urban areas of Arizona. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1970 the median number of years of school completed by the white population 25 years and over, was 12.3 years. For the black population it was 9.7 years, and for Mexican Americans the median number of years completed was 9.0 in 1970.[25/] For Indians in Arizona the median was 7.8 and in New Mexico it was 8.0.

Median Years of School Completed by Persons Aged 25 Years and Over In New Mexico and Arizona, 1970

Area and Ethnic Group	Arizona	New Mexico
Entire State		
Total	12.3	12.2
White	12.3	12.2
Negro	9.7	10.9
Spanish Heritage b/	9.0	9.7
American Indian a/	7.8	8.0
Urban Part of State		
Total	12.3	12.4
White	12.3	12.4
Negro	9.8	11.0
Spanish Heritage b/	9.2	10.5
American Indian a/	10.7	9.6
Rural Part of State		
Total	11.9	10.5
White	12.2	11.1
Negro	8.6	8.6
Spanish Heritage b/	8.6	8.6
American Indian a/	7.2	7.6

SOURCES:

Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C4, Arizona. Tables 51 and 57. (Medians given for all ethnic groups except American Indians were either taken directly from Tables 51 or 57 or computed from figures given in either of these two tables.)

Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C33, New Mexico. Tables 51 and 57. (Medians given for all ethnic groups except American Indians were either taken directly from Tables 51 or 57 or computed from figures given in either of these two tables.)

a/ Those figures given in this table for median years of school completed for the American Indian ethnic group were obtained from a tabulation entitled "Estimated Medians Based on Special Tabulations of American Indians in the 1970 Census One-Percent Public Use Samples" prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census at the request of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Since these figures were derived from a one-percent sample, it should be understood that they are subject to sampling variability. (This tabulation was necessarily prepared in advance of publication in final report form of Volume II Subject Report 1F, American Indians.)

b/ As used in this table, the term "Spanish Heritage" is defined so as to include persons of Spanish language (comprised of persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue) and all other persons of Spanish surname.

When reviewing the median educational attainment levels for American Indians two things should be noted. First, the number of years of schooling completed by Indians varies with each tribe. For example, in New Mexico and Arizona, the number of years completed by Indians living on reservations ranges from a low of 3.0 years on the San Felipe and Santa Ana Reservations in New Mexico, to a high of 11.0 years on the Colorado River and Fort McDowell Reservations in Arizona. (Table 17)

Second, although low when compared with other population groups, the educational attainment level among some Indians living on reservations has been increasing in recent years. For example, on the Navajo Reservation in 1969 the median number of school years completed by Navajo men under 30 years and women under 25 years old was eight. While Navajo men over 30 years old and women over 25 years old had completed 5 years of school or less.[26/]

School Achievement

Not only does the American Indian tend to have a lower educational attainment level than other population groups, but the average performance levels of Indian children attending public schools are often 2 or 3 years below those of white children.

In a Nation-wide educational survey in 1966[27/] (the Coleman Study) the academic achievement of various racial and ethnic groups in grades 3,6,9, and 12 were compared. According to this study, American Indians in all achievement measures ranked behind white and Asian American students but ahead of Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican, and black students in that order.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare re-analyzed the same data used in the Coleman study and estimated the grade equivalent scores for each population group in grades 6 through 12, finding that the difference between the performance of American Indians and the performance of white students widens with each succeeding year, especially between grades 10-12. This pattern was most pronounced in mathematics and least pronounced in reading. In mathematics, American Indians are 2.1 years behind white students in the 6th grade, and 1.4 years below the norm; but at grade 12 American Indians are 2.7 years behind, and 2.1 years below the national norm. (Table 18)

One crucial point in achievement seems to occur between the 9th and 10th grades. Between grades 6 and 9 Indian children are consistently 1½ years behind in both reading and mathematics. In grade 10 through 12 they fall further behind each year.

In 1969, the New Mexico State Department of Education evaluated the achievement of 4,500 students in grades 5,8, and 11, using the California Test of Basic Skills.[28/] According to the survey, Indian students performed well below the national norm on all three measures of achievement, reading, language, and arithmetic. Indian students exhibited their lowest achievement levels in reading, and scored consistently below all other racial and ethnic groups in the other test components. (Table 19A)

During the last week of January 1972, some 36,388 third grade students in Arizona were given the Metropolitan Achievement Test.[29/] Approximately 51 percent of those tested scored at or below the National Grade Equivalent (as identified by Harcourt Bruce Jovanovich, Inc.)

of 3.4. The mean grade equivalent for those tested was 3.1. The test results showed that only 20 percent of the Indian third grade students scored above 3.4, whereas 69 percent of the Asian American, 61 percent of the Anglo, 29 percent of the Spanish surnamed, and 26 percent of the black students scored above 3.4. (Table 19B)

A recent survey of five reservations in New Mexico and Arizona found that educational attainments ranged from a low of 7 years of school completed on the Papago reservation to 11 years on the Laguna reservation.

The Acoma, San Carlos, and Fort Apache populations over 15 years old had a median of 9 years of school completed.[30/] (Table 20)

Only 5.8 percent of the Indian males, and 6.2 percent of the Indian females in the sample population of this survey completed 8 years of school. The rate for all U. S. population groups in 1970 was 13.4 percent.[31/] The survey also suggested that large numbers of Indian children fail to finish high school. For example, while 17.3 percent of the Indian males in the sample completed at least 3 years of high school, only 7.8 percent completed 4 years. (Table 21)

Dropout Rates

The dropout rates for Indian students enrolled in public schools is high compared to other population groups. In a study conducted by the Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory, it was reported that the dropout rate for American Indian students nationwide from grade nine through twelve was 30.6 percent.[32/] This rate is somewhat higher than for students in general. The study reported that the

dropout rate for students in the United States was 22.7 percent.[33]

The dropout rate for American Indians attending public schools in the Southwest between grades 8 and 12 was 38.7 percent,[34] which was 10.1 percent higher than the 28.6 percent rate for the entire Southwest.

On the basis of 1962 sample of 8th grade Indian students attending public schools, it was reported that the dropout rate for Indians was 34.7 percent in Arizona, and 33.9 percent for New Mexico.[35]

During the 1970-71 school year in New Mexico, a total of 911 Indian pupils enrolled in school districts funded by the Johnson O'Malley program dropped out of school. (Table 22) In Arizona, during the 1970-71 school year, some 841 Indian students dropped out of the State's public schools. (Table 23) Most of the dropouts in both States occurred between grades 9 and 12. For example, in Arizona 515, or 63.7 percent of all Indian dropouts occurred between the 9th and the 11th grades. Of this total, 60 or 12 percent were withdrawn from school by their parents, 8 (1.5 percent) got married, 10 (2 percent) dropped out due to illness, 20 (4 percent) were expelled from school, 6 died, and 409 (78 percent) dropped out of school because of over-ageness, employment, drinking, low achievement and poor adjustment.[36]

Indian children in Arizona and New Mexico, like other minority groups, face special problems that complicate their educational experiences. In many instances, they encounter new concepts, values and attitudes when they enter school. In addition, many Indian children must learn English as a second language. A large proportion of the Indian children living in the Southwest have also grown up in isolation both geographically and socially, and have had little or no experience with the larger society. These factors may contribute to the high dropout rates of Indian children.[37/]

Special Senate Subcommittee Report on Indian Education

A recent report of the Special Senate Subcommittee on Indian Education[38] cites additional problems in the education of Indian children. Some of the Subcommittee's findings in 1969 illustrate the low quality of Indian education. For example:

> Forty thousand Navajo Indians, nearly a third of the entire tribe, are functional illiterates in English.
>
> The average educational level of all Indians under Federal supervision is 5 school years.
>
> More than one out of every five Indian men have less than 5 years of schooling.
>
> Dropout rates for Indians are twice the national average.
>
> The average age of top level BIA education administrators is 58 years.
>
> In 1953, the BIA began a crash program to improve education for Navajo children. Between then and 1967, supervisory positions in BIA headquarters increased 113 percent; supervisory positions in BIA schools increased 144 percent; administrative and clerical positions in the BIA schools increased 94 percent. Yet, teaching positions increased only 20 percent.
>
> In one school in Oklahoma the student body is 100 percent Indian; yet it is controlled by a three-man, non-Indian school board.
>
> Only 18 percent of the students in Federal Indian schools go on to college; the national average is 50 percent.
>
> Only 3 percent of the Indian students who enroll in college graduate; the national average is 32 percent; and
>
> The BIA spends only $18 per year per child on textbooks and supplies, compared to a national average of $40.[39]

In addition the Subcommittee noted that Indian children more than any other minority group, were prone to see themselves as inferior and "below average" in intelligence.[40]

Concerning the quality of education in BIA schools the Subcommittee stated:

> The primary in-school cause of the low adequacy achievement levels of Indian students is the inadequacy of the instruction offered them for overcoming their severe environmental handicaps. A great proportion of the teachers in the BIA system lack the training necessary to teach pupils with the Linguistic and economic disadvantages of the Indian child successfully. Only a handful of the Bureau's teachers are themselves Indians, although some bilingual Indian teaching aides are employed. Virtually no non-Indian teachers learn to speak an Indian language, nor are they given formal help to do so. Many tend to take little interest in intellectual and artistic achievement, and therefore fail to stimulate the development of intellectual curiosity and creativity in their pupils.[41]

In relation to the curricula used in BIA schools, the Subcommittee noted:

> The curriculums used in Bureau schools are generally inappropriate to the experience and needs of the students. Those for teaching linguistic skills are particularly unsuitable, as they fail to respond to the Indian child's unique language problems. Vocational training courses bear little relation to existing job markets. The teaching techniques commonly employed force upon Indian students a competition alien to their upbringings.[42]

Adult education on Indian reservations was also found to be wanting. The subcommittee report noted that in addition to the 75,000 Indian adults who have not completed a fifth grade education, there are thousands more who have completed more than five grades, but who still cannot read or write English at a fifth grade level.[43] Less than one-fifth of the adult Indian population has completed high school or its equivalent.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

In order to better understand the present employment status of American Indians, one should first review the cultural and philosophical differences existing between Indians and the larger society. For example, anthropologists[44/] have noted that Indians are more likely to place a higher value on the present rather than plan for the future. Also, punctuality is not an important element in the Indian's culture. In highly industrialized societies punctuality is a very desirable, even essential, quality. This is not true in most Indian cultures. Part of the reason for this is that Indians usually perceive life as being one with nature. In this context, motivation relates primarily to immediate goals and objectives.

Indians also place a great deal of emphasis on cooperation. Some Indian tribes are highly individualistic and competitive, but many Indian communities place sharing and cooperation above individual differences and competition. Thus from a cultural perspective, American Indians tend to perceive work and employment differently than other population groups in the United States.

In analyzing the employment status of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, a distinction is usually made between those Indians who work on reservations and those Indians who work off

reservations. This distinction is important because even though both reservation and non-reservation Indians suffer from high unemployment the reason for this problem is somewhat different. The non-reservation Indian is frequently prevented from getting a job because of a lack of skills, while the reservation Indian simply has no jobs available. Reservation Indians live in areas remote from the growth and prosperity of the rest of the country. Often this social and economic isolation is compounded by geographical isolation. For example, most of the Navajo Reservation, encompassing some 24,000 square miles, is remote from any major non-reservation population centers.

Reservation Employment

The majority of Indians residing on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona are either unemployed or underemployed. The unemployment rate for reservation Indians ranges from a low of two percent of the Fort McDowell Reservation[45] in Arizona to a nigh of 89 percent on the Puertocito Reservation in New Mexico.[46] The overall unemployment rate for Indians living in the Albuquerque Area in 1972 was 28 percent.[47] For the Navajo Area, it was 44 percent; and, for the Phoenix Area it was 36 percent. In contrast, the unemployment rate for New Mexico as a whole averaged 6.7 percent (seasonablly adjusted) and 4.5 percent for Arizona in 1972.[48] (Tables 24 and 25)

Unemployment rates for some reservations may vary as much as tend to fifteen percentage points over a single year. This fluctuation is probably due to at least two factors. First, the labor force in these reservations is relatively small and very transient. Second, the capital investment on these reservations is so small and sporadic that even a small labor force cannot be sustained over time. Indians on these reservations either drop out of the labor force or leave the reservation to seek employment.

Many jobs on reservations are seasonal in nature. For example, in a recent manpower survey conducted for the Arizona State Employment Service,[49/] about 29 percent of those employed on the Fort Apache Reservation were employed in seasonal jobs. On the San Carlos and Papago Reservations, 27.8 and 33.6 percent, respectively, were employed seasonally. Acoma and Laguna Reservations in New Mexico had seasonal employment rates of 25 and 11 percent, respectively. The following table summarizes the type of employment found on these reservations.

Usual type of Employment: By Reservation

Type of Employment	PERCENT OF WORKERS				
	FT. APACHE	SAN CARLOS	ACOMA	LAGUNA	PAPAGO
Year-Round	44.2%	52.1%	61.6%	71.5%	46.3%
Seasonal	28.9	27.8	25.0	11.0	33.6
Irregular	26.9	20.1	13.4	16.8	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0
Number	301	169	112	136	134

SOURCE: Indian Manpower Resources In the Southwest: A Pilot Study (1969)

Many Indians are employed to develop natural resources. For example, on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, approximately 24 percent of the labor force works in the lumber industry. Lumbering and related work are also important to the San Carlos Apaches. The Acoma and Laguna Pueblos of New Mexico employ many Indians in mining, primarily at the Anaconda uranium mining operations located on the reservation.

Many Indians residing in New Mexico and Arizona are also engaged in government and service related employment. Government employment on reservations is provided mainly by the Federal government especially by

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Indian Health Service. Some States and local governmental units also maintain reservation operations and hire indigenous personnel. The numbers employed, however, are very small.

The largest employer in the services sector on reservations is usually the tribe. For example, in 1969 on the Fort Apache Reservation, 236 Indians were employed by the tribe out of a total non-farm employment of 858. The Navajo Tribe (including the Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity (ONEO) employed about 5,450 persons which is about 45 percent of all the employed persons on the reservation and more significantly 65.8 percent of all the wage and salary workers. 50/

More than 50 percent of those employed on the San Carlos Reservation were employed in the governmental sector. The corresponding figures for the Acoma, Laguna and Papago Reservations were 30,38, and 33 percent, respectively. 51/

Many Indians are self-employed and engaged in traditional occupations such as silversmithing, sheepherding, rugweaving, and farming. Exact figures indicating the extent of self-employment among Indians are not available for most of the reservations. However, the Navajo Manpower Survey did indicate that approximately one-third (31.3 percent) of all employed Navajos consider themselves self-employed. The majority of these worked in traditional occupations; very few were working in small businesses such as stores or service stations. 52/

Employment data for the Navajo Reservation indicates that 15.7 percent of the employed labor force is in the professional and managerial

category; 5.4 percent is in the clerical category; 15.7 percent is in the service category, and 1.2 percent is in the sales job category. Manufacturing and trade each employed approximately 800 people or 9.7 percent of the wage and salary workers. All of the other industrial classifications employed less than 6.0 percent of the Navajo labor force.[53/]

For Navajo women, self-employment is a more common source of work than for men. According to the Navajo Manpower Survey, 43.7 percent of all employed women worked in this category. Three thousand-three hundred and fifty female wage and salary workers are concentrated in four industries: government, services, manufacturing, and trade. Nearly one-half (49.2 percent) are employed in the government sector; an additional 28.3 percent are engaged in services. Manufacturing and trade firms engage 10.4 percent each.[54/]

Employment of males on the Navajo Reservation is concentrated in blue-collar occupations. The Navajo Manpower Survey reported that approximately 3,150 Navajo males (of a total 4,950 in the labor force) are engaged in the skilled (27.3 percent) semiskilled (9.1 percent) or unskilled (27.3 percent) job categories.[55/]

About 17 percent of the Navajo men reported that they were employed in professional and managerial occupations.[56/] Most of these jobs are connected with government (including elected tribal officials). Service occupations were reported by 13.1 percent of the employed men.[57/] Very few Navajo men are employed in clerical (3.0 percent), sales (1.0 percent) and farming occupations (2.0 percent).[58/]

Agricultural employment plays a larger role in the Navajo economy than the Navajo Manpower Survey results would indicate. Most of the farm labor performed by Navajos is usually accomplished on a migratory basis. As a result many Navajos live off the reservation while employed and were not necessarily included in the survey.[59/]

The reservation labor force in Arizona and New Mexico has an extremely high rate of unemployment caused in part by low levels of educational attainment lack of skills, and a scarcity of jobs on the reservations.

Off-reservation Employment

In 1970, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission surveyed 466 separate business units in New Mexico. These businesses employed 77,335 persons. Three point eight percent, or 2,968 employees in the surveyed labor force were Indian.[60/] (Table 26)

In Arizona, EEOC surveyed 982 business units which employed 196,899 persons. Only 3,152 or 1.5 percent of this labor force was Indian.[61/] (Table 27)

Minority[62/] employment in New Mexico was 26,332 (34 percent) of all the employees surveyed. If we consider Indians only in relation to the minority labor force, their participation rate is low, 3.8 percent of the minority labor force. A higher percent of Indian females than males are employed (6.5 percent as compared to 2.8 percent). In Arizona, minorities were 19.2 percent of the surveyed labor force. Indians were only 1.6 percent of the minority group.

EEOC found that many Indians were employed in low status jobs. For example, in New Mexico, 1,991 or 67 percent of the Indians employees were in blue-collar occupations. In Arizona, 2,262 or 72 percent of the Indians were employed in low status jobs.

In New Mexico a higher rate of Indian women than of men were in professional, office and clerical, operative and service occupations. (Table 28) In Arizona Indian women also had higher participation rates than Indian males in the professional, technical, operative, and service occupations. (Table 29)

Of the 37,218 employees surveyed in Albuquerque, New Mexico, 864 or 2.3 percent were Indian. Of these, 475 or (55 percent) were males, and 389 were females. Indian males made up two percent of the total male labor force, and Indian females made up 3.0 percent of the female labor force in Albuquerque. (Table 30)

Eight hundred sixty-four Indians employed in the private sector (28 percent) were located in Albuquerque. About 49 percent of these were employed in operative, labor, and service occupations, and 5.1 percent were employed in white collar or skilled categories. Two hundred ninty-one or 61 percent of the Indian males, and 159 or 30 percent of the Indian females were employed in low-skill jobs.

In the Phoenix metropolitan area EEOC reported that 1,163 American Indians, out of a total of 132,072 employees, were employed in 659 industries and commerical establishments, less than 1 percent. (Table 31) Of the minority labor force, Indians were only 7 percent.

Fifty-six percent or 649 of these Indians were employed in low-skill occupations. Sixty-four percent of the total minority labor force were in low skill jobs. Of the 744 Indian males, 337 or 47 percent were employed in white-collar jobs. Forty-two percent of the employed Indian females worked in professional, technical, sales, office, clerical and craftsmen occupations.

The EEOC statistics indicate that a significant portion of the non-reservation Indian labor force is employed in blue-collar jobs. Of the 6120 Indians surveyed in both states, 4,253 or 69 percent were employed in the operative, unskilled and service occupations. In contrast only 17.6 percent of the rest of the work force were employed in these occupations.

When compared with other minority groups, Indians fared somewhat better. Of the 57,919 black, Spanish Surnamed, and Asian American employees in the survey, 61.2 percent worked in low skill occupations. Yet, in the survey only 19.6 percent of the white employees in New Mexico, and 28.9 percent of the white employees in Arizona worked in blue collar jobs.

On the national level, there are similarities between the occupational patterns of rural, nonreservation Indians and other rural people. Both populations are predominantly in nonfarm occupations. According to the 1960 Census, 53 percent of the employed rural Indians and 61 percent of the total employed rural population were in nonfarm, nonwhite collar occupations. (Table 32) About 38 percent of both

groups were in low skill jobs, and a slightly larger percentage of rural Indians than the total rural population were in service work (13 and 9 percent, respectively). In white collar and skilled occupations, on the other hand, there were 28 percent of all rural people as compared to 12 percent for Indians. These census figures reflect the lack of nonfarm job opportunities for and the educational attainment of rural Indians.[63/]

State Government Employment

New Mexico State agencies employed only 198 Indians out of a total of 10,557 State employees in 1972. While Indians made up 7.2 percent of the State's population, they occupied only 1.9 percent of the State jobs. (Table 33) All together, only 20 state agencies out of a total of 73 employed any Indians, and the majority of Indians were employed in three major state agencies -- the Employment Security Commission, the Department of Health and Social Services, and the Highway Department. Over 85 percent of all Indian state employees were located in four counties--Bernalillo (40), McKinley (55), San Juan (38) and Santa Fe (37). (Table 34) In Bernalillo County, American Indians occupied 40 positions out of a total of 1,666 State jobs. Although Indians made up 53.9 percent of the population in McKinley County, they held only 41 percent of the state jobs there.

According to the Arizona Civil Rights Commission, 3,435 or 12.8 percent of the State's 26,918 employees in 1971 were members of minority groups. Mexican Americans made up 7.2 percent of State employees. Blacks comprised 3.4 percent of the State employees and

Asian Americans constituted less than one percent of the state employees. American Indians, were only 1.6 percent of the State work force, although they represent 5.4 percent of the State's population. (Table 35)

With the exception of Asian Americans, minority groups members in various States agencies in Arizona were under-represented in white-collar and skilled craftsmen jobs; instead, they were concentrated in the blue-collar jobs. (Tables 36-38). Of the 418 Indians employed by Arizona State agencies in 1971, 264 or 63.1 percent were in white collar or skilled jobs, while 154 were employed in low skill occupations. However, Indians were only 1.2 percent of all the employees in the white-collar jobs. They were 2.8 percent of all the employees in blue- collar occupations.

Indians made up less than one percent of all the Executive and Manager positions in the State government. (Table 38)

About 22 percent of all Indians employed in the State government were in a professional category. However, Indians constituted only one percent of the professional employees, while white employees fill 93.6 percent of these jobs.

To summarize, both Arizona and New Mexico State agencies employ very few American Indians. For example, in New Mexico, while Indians make up 7.2 percent of the State's population, they comprise only 1.9 percent of all the State's government employment. In Arizona, although Indians constitute 5.4 percent of the State's population, they fill only 1.6 percent of the total State government's jobs. Those Indians

that are employed by these States are, for the most part, in low skill or low status positions.

Federal Employment

American Indians are well represented in jobs with the Federal Government.[64/] However, a large percentage are concentrated in the lower grade and wage board levels. In 1967, 10.8 percent of all Federal employees in New Mexico were identified as American Indians, a slightly higher proportion than the State's total population. They held 26.6 percent of all classified jobs at grades GS-1 through 4 , but only 4.1 percent in grades GS-9 to 11, and 2.6 percent in grades GS-12 to 18. At the same time, they constituted 15.7 percent of all wage board members in the State, but were 29.5 percent of all blue-collar workers earning less than $5,499 annually. Indians held less than one percent of all jobs in the Post Office in 1967; nearly all of these were concentrated in the low-paying PFS-1 through PFS-4 positions. (Table 39)

In 1970, the number of Indians employed by the Federal Government increased to 3,006, 13.1 percent of all Federal employees in New Mexico. The number of Indians employed at grades 1 through 4 increased to 35 percent. However, the number of Indians employed in grades GS-9 through 11 increased to only 5.4 percent. In the GS-12 to 18 grades the increase was only one percent. Indians employed in the wage board category decreased only slightly from 1967 to 17.8 percent. Indians earning less than $5,499 annually decreased in 1970 to 16.4 percent. At the same time the number of Indians earning more than $5,500 annually

increased to 33.9 percent, and those earning more than $7,000 a year increased by almost eighteen percent over 1967. In general, there has been a definite improvement in the blue collar status of Indian workers when compared with 1967 figures.

Similiarly, some improvement in the employment conditions of Indians in Arizona is evident when figures for 1970 are compared with those for 1967. In Arizona, 17.6 percent of all Federal employees were classified as Indians in 1970. (Table 40) This represented more than three times the percentage of Indians living in the State. Indians held 43.6 percent of all classified jobs at grades GS-1 through 4, but only 5.1 percent in grades GS-9 through 11. In the GS-12 to 18 category Indians held only 1.8 percent of all the positions, a decrease of almost 4 percent since 1967. In the wage board system Indians constituted about 20 percent of the total employees, but they were 61.3 percent of all those earning under $5,499 annually. This represented an increase of fifteen percent over 1967. However, the Indian workers increased significantly in all other wage categories. For example, there was an increase of 18 percent over 1967 in the $5,500 through $6,999 wage category, and a 14.7 percent increase in the $7,000 through $7,999 category. In addition there was a 4.1 percent increase in the number of Indians earning more than $10,000 annually.

The largest Federal employer of Indians in the region is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1971, 1,717 Indians in Arizona, and 1,633 in New Mexico were employed by the BIA in the General Schedule (GS)

pay system. In addition, 952 Indians in Arizona, and 608 in New Mexico were employed by the BIA as blue collar workers. Indians constituted about 61 percent of all the GS personnel employed by the BIA in Arizona (Table 41) and 57 percent of the GS employees in New Mexico (Table 42). However, about 67 percent of the Indian GS employees in Arizona, and approximately 60 percent of the Indian GS employees in New Mexico were employed in the GS-1 through 4 grade level. These statistics indicate a concentration of Indians at the lower grade levels.

INCOME

Low educational and occupational levels are ususally accompanied with low incomes. According to the 1960 Census, more than three out of five rural Indian families receive less than $3,000 in yearly income, nearly twice as many as the total rural population. Family income below the $1,000 level was three times as prevalent among the rural Indian population as among the total rural population. At the other end of the scale, less than three percent of the rural Indian families had incomes of $10,000 or more, whereas nearly 12 percent of the families in the total rural population reported income of $10,000 or more. (Table 43)

The Indian Manpower Resource Survey indicated that Southwestern Indians have substantially lower incomes than other groups in that region, although the proportion of below poverty level incomes varies considerably from reservation to reservation. The yearly median family income of Indians residing on reservations ranges from $1,200 on the

Havasupai Reservation, Arizona, to $4,500 on the Colorado River, Arizona, and Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico. In contrast, the median family income for white families in Arizona and New Mexico in 1970 was $9,484 and $8,117, respectively. The median family income for white families living in Arizona and New Mexico was two to four times greater than the median income for Indians living on the reservation. (Table 45)

For many Indians, income is derived from several sources. Many Indian families in New Mexico and Arizona receive public assistance from the Federal or State governments. Many reservation Indians also receive some income from land leases. Because of poor employment opportunities, minimal income is received from jobs. Therefore, despite several income sources, most reservation families have yearly incomes below poverty levels.[65/]

The most important source of unearned income is gifts from relatives or private agencies. On the Laguna Reservation, for example, thirteen percent of the population is dependent upon such sources.[66/] On the San Carlos Reservation, 20 percent of the population identified gifts from churches, relatives, or other members of the family as sources of income.[67/]

The most frequently mentioned sources of income, other than wages and salaries, were assistance payments from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, assistance payments from other public or private sources, pensions, including social security, veterans payments, and unemployment

compensation.[68] It is evident that income other than wages and salaries is an important economic consideration for reservation Indians.

The Indian Manpower Resource Survey also reported that the median family income on a reservation is usually higher than median individual income.

But even with income sharing, only one percent of the families on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, received $10,000 or more in 1967. Approximately 10 percent received between $5,000 and $9,999, and another 16 to 17 percent received $3,000 to $4,999. Almost 72 percent of all families on this reservation received incomes of less than $3,000 in 1967.[69]

HOUSING

Indians living in Arizona and New Mexico live in worse housing than other racial and ethnic groups. Low income levels as well as families of large size accentuate the problem. Housing data compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1972 for the Albuquerque, Navajo, and Phoenix Administrative Areas indicate the poor and often deplorable housing conditions in which Indians live.[70] In the Albuquerque Area there were approximately 6,019 housing units on reservations. Of these units 3,017 or 50.1 percent were reported to be in substandard condition. One thousand seventeen or 17 percent of these substandard homes needed to be replaced, and the other 1,989 needed extensive renovation. The BIA estimated that 2,337 Indian families living on reservations in the Albuquerque Area needed new housing.

Housing conditions in the Navajo Area were reported to be just as poor. Of 22,143 units, only 2,828 were reported to be in standard condition, and 19,315 were reported to be in substandard condition.[71/] Approximately 5,987 units or 27 percent of these substandard houses needed to be replaced, and 13,328 needed extensive renovation.

In the Phoenix Area, of 8,183 units, 5,575 or 68.1 percent were classified as substandard. Ninety-two percent of these substandard units needed to be replaced and the remainder required renovation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimated that 1,036 Indian families living in the region needed new housing.

In summary, very few Indians residing on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona live in housing that could be characterized as adequate or standard. Of a total of 36,345 units in these three administrative regions, 27,907 or approximately 77 percent were in substandard condition. Most of the current housing on reservations is deteriorating. The BIA estimated that some 4,214 Indian families living on reservations in the Albuquerque, Navajo and Phoenix Administrative Areas needed adequate housing.

INDIAN HEALTH

The health status of American Indians is inferior to that of other ethnic groups. Inferior health is the result of Indian's impoverished socio-economic status, limited education, inadequate and over crowded housing, poor nutrition, poor sanitary facilities, unsafe water supplies on reservations, and inadequate health services.

As noted above birth rates for Indians are 2.2 times higher than for the general U. S. population. The percentage of Indian registered live births which occur in hospitals has increased substantially since 1953 in the Albuquerque, Navajo and Phoenix Administrative Areas. Hospital births include all births that take place in hospitals, institutions, or births attended by physicians in clinics. From 1955 to 1968, the percentage of hospital live births born in the Albuquerque Area rose from 73.6 percent to 95.9 percent. For the Navajo Area it increased from 88.5 percent in 1955 to 97.0 percent in 1968. In Phoenix Area it increased from 94.3 percent in 1955 to 98.4 percent in 1968. The comparable rate for the total population in the United States in 1968 was 98.5 percent.[72/]

The infant death rate among American Indians has declined considerably between 1955 and 1967, from 62.5 to 32.2 infant deaths per 1000 live births.[73/] In the Albuquerque Area, the death rate for infants among families in 1955 was 86.8 per 1000. For the Navajo Area it was 87.8 per 1000, and for the Phoenix Area it was 48.0 per 1000.[74/] The comparable rate for all races in the United States was 26.4 in 1955. In 1967, the death rate among Indian infants in the Albuquerque Area declined to 37.1 per 1000. In the Navajo Area, the rate in 1967 was 38.7 and for the Phoenix Area it was 17.9 per 1000.[75/] The rate for the United States was 22.4 per 1000 in 1967. These statistics indicate

that while Indian infant death rates have been declining, the rates were still above the U. S. norm. The one exception is in the Phoenix Area which recorded an infant death rate below the U. S. rate.

According to the Indian Health Service, Indian infant mortality "exceeds that for the general population as a result of high mortality in the days after the infant has left the hospital and returned home."[76/] The Indian Health Service also noted that whereas there is little difference between the two population groups under seven days of age, Indian and Alaska native rates have been 3, 4, and 5 times as large as the total U. S. Rates in the postnatal period."[77/]

Thirteen causes account for about 78 percent of all Indian deaths and 86 percent of all deaths in the Unites States.[78/] (Table 47) In recent years over half of all Indian deaths have been attributed to four causes; accidents, diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasma, and influenza and pneumonia.[79/] For Indians, deaths caused by accidents, influenza and pneumonia, certain diseases of early childhood, cirrhosis of the liver, gastritis, homocide tuberculosis, congenital malformations, suicide and all other causes, generally exceed the U. S. rate. Death of Indians due to diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms*, and vascular lesions affecting the Central Nervous System were significantly under the U. S. rate for all races.

The accident death rate among Indians is especially significant when compared to the rate of United States total population. For instance, the IHS reported that Indian rates for traffic accidents were

*An abnormal growth of tissue

over four times the total U. S. rates.[80/]

The death rate among Indians from gastritis was also very high relative to the total U. S. rates. This disease is classified under "diarrheal diseases", and it is usually related to impoverished conditions which exist in many Indian environments.

The combined tuberculosis incidence rate for both Indians and Alaska Natives is about 8 times that of the total U. S. rate. While it has declined over the years, tuberculosis rates among Indians living in the Albuquerque, Navajo and Phoenix areas was still above total U. S. rates.

Another serious health problem among Indians in Arizona and New Mexico is trachoma.[81/] It is all but extinct in the general population. The disease is highly communicable and flourishes in a hot, dry, windy climate. A number of special programs have been established since 1967 to control the disease, and since that year the nubmer of cases has declined. The IHS reported that there was a 47.9 percent decrease in reported cases from 1966 to 1967 and a drop of 7.0 percent from 1968 to 1969.[82/]

The age distribution of Indian deaths for all causes combined is much more weighted toward the young ages than the distribution of all deaths in the United States. For example, the IHS reported that 14 percent of all Indian and Alaska Native deaths occurring in 1967 were infant deaths. The median age was about 50 years, and only one-third occurred at age 65 or over. In contrast, of all deaths in the U. S.

in 1967, only 4.3 percent were under age 1 and the median was 70 years. (Table 50)

Life expectancy at birth is frequently cited as a basic measure of health status of a population group. The IHS noted that life expectancey rate tends to fluctuate more from year to year for Indians than for larger population groups, but in recent years life expectancy rates for all Indians has been about 64 years as compared to 71 years for whites, and 64 years for all nonwhites. 83/

Mild and moderately severe nutrituional deficiencies are relatively common among Indians, especially in infants and preschool children. This problem is related to the low socio-economic status of reservation Indians and poor food habits.

As Indians have been caught more and more in the conflict between their traditional cultures and the demands of the larger society, mental health problems have increased. The seriousness of these problems among Indians is demonstrated by high suicide rates, the high rates of alcoholism and increasing emotional and behavioral disorders among Indian children.

The Indian Health Service has reported that suicide rates (age adjusted) among Indians are two times as high as the total U. S. rate. 84/ The age adjusted homicide rate is 3.3 times as high as the total U. S. rate. 85/ Deaths from alcoholism are 6.5 times as high as in the general population. 86/

The conditions underlying the mental health problems of American Indians are related to the stresses brought about by their attempts to

adjust to the values of the larger society. The lack of opportunity, the unfulfilled expectations, the purposelessness of their existence, the ambivalence of their identities, and the over-dependency on the government all contribute to these problems.

TABLE 1

INDIAN POPULATION BY SIZE OF PLACE AND METROPOLITAN AND NON METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, 1970

SIZE OF PLACE	INDIAN TOTAL	INDIAN MALE	INDIAN FEMALE	TOTAL U.S.
Urban	355,738	171,941	183,797	149,324,930
Urbanized Areas	241,699	116,276	125,423	118,446,556
Central Cities	158,115	75,157	82,958	63,921,684
Urban Fringe	83,584	41,119	42,465	54,524,882
Other Urban	114,039	55,665	58,374	30,878,364
Places of 10,000 or more	55,600	27,432	28,168	16,618,596
Places of 2500 to 10,000	58,439	28,233	30,206	14,259,768
Rural	436,992	216,750	220,242	53,886,996
Places of 1,000 to 2500	39,577	19,083	20,494	6,656,007
Other rural	397,415	197,667	199,748	47,230,989
Metropolitan and Non Metropolitan Residence				
Metropolitan	307,867	150,037	157,830	139,418,811
Urban	256,473	124,000	132,473	123,007, 271
Central cities	157,897	75,020	82,877	63,796,943
Other urban	98,576	48,980	49,596	59,210,328
Rural	51,394	26,037	25,357	16,411,540
Non Metropolitan	484,863	238,654	246,209	63,793,115
Urban	99,265	47,941	51,324	26,317,659
Rural	385,598	190,713	194,885	37,475,456

SOURCE: General Population Characteristics: United States Summary-PC (1) - B1 U.S. Summary - Bureau of the Census Table 48 (1970)

Table 2

Indian Population By
State, 1970

STATE	INDIAN POPULATION	STATE	INDIAN POPULATION
Alabama	2,443	New Jersey	4,706
Alaska	51,528	New Mexico	72,788
Arizona	95,812	New York	28,355
Arkansas	2,014	North Carolina	44,406
California	91,018	North Dakota	14,369
Colorado	8,836		
Connecticut	2,222	Ohio	6,654
Delaware	656	Oklahoma	98,468
District of Columbia	956	Oregon	13,510
Florida	6,677	Pennsylvania	5,533
		Rhode Island	1,390
Georgia	2,347	South Carolina	2,241
Hawaii	1,126	South Dakota	32,365
Idaho	6,687	Tennesse	2,276
Illinois	11,413	Texas	17,957
Indiana	3,887	Utah	11,273
Iowa	2,992	Vermont	229
Kansas	8,672	Virginia	4,853
Kentucky	1,531	Washington	33,386
Louisiana	5,294	West Virginia	751
Maine	2,195	Wisconsin	18,924
Maryland	4,239	Wyoming	4,980
Massachusetts	4,475		
Michigan	16,854	Total	827,982
Minnesota	23,128		
Mississippi	4,113		
Missouri	5,405		
Montana	27,130		
Nebraska	6,624		
Nevada	7,933		
New Hampshire	361		

SOURCE: General Population Characteristics: United States Summary - Bureau of the Census, (1970)

Table 3

1970 Indian Population on Federal Reservations

State	Reservation Population
Alaska	2,778
Arizona	114,400
California	7,300
Colorado	1,800
Florida	1,500
Idaho	5,100
Iowa	500
Kansas	900
Louisiana	300
Michigan	2,000
Minnesota	11,000
Mississippi	3,200
Montana	22,500
Nebraska	2,300
Nevada	4,700
New Mexico	77,400
North Carolina	4,800
North Dakota	14,400
Oregon	2,800
South Dakota	30,800
Utah	6,100
Washington	17,100
Wisconsin	7,200
Wyoming	4,300
Total Indian Population on Federal Reservations	342,300

SOURCE: Estimates of Indian Population On or Adjacent to Federal Reservations, By State and Area: March 1971. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TABLE 3 A

Shift of Indian Population From Rural to Urban Areas
1960-1970

Region	1960	1970	% Change 1960 to 1970
Northeast	26,356	49,466	87.7
Urban	15,162	35,676	135.3
Rural	11,194	13,790	23.2
North Central	98,631	151,287	53.4
Urban	34,303	75,161	191.1
Rural	64,328	76,126	18.3
South	127,568	201,222	57.7
Urban	35,977	92,610	157.4
Rural	91,591	108,612	18.6
West	271,036	390,755	44.2
Urban	60,151	152,291	153.2
Rural	210,885	238,464	13.1

SOURCE: General Population Characteristics: United States Summary, PC (1) - B1-Table 55 Race by Sex for Regions: 1970 and 1960.

Table 4

Arizona Population, 1970 Census

County	1970 Indian	1970 Total[1]	1960 Indian	1960 Total
State Total	95,812	1,770,900	83,387	1,302,161
Apache	23,994	32,298	22,814	30,438
Cochise	152	61,910	108	55,039
Coconino	11,996	48,326	11,668	41,857
Gila	4,591	29,255	3,513	25,745
Graham	1,682	16,578	1,249	14,045
Greenlea	124	10,330	182	11,509
Maricopa	11,159	967,522	8,136	663,510
Mohave	869	25,857	727	7,736
Navajo	23,023	47,715	19,324	37,994
Pima	8,837	351,667	7,307	265,660
Pinal	6,405	67,916	5,760	62,673
Santa Cruz	22	13,966	17	10,808
Yavapai	686	36,733	780	28,912
Yuma	2,272	60,827	1,802	46,235

Source: General Population Characteristics - Arizona (PC (1) B4)- Bureau of the Census Table 34, Race by Sex, for Counties: 1970

[1] Includes all races.

Table 5

New Mexico Population, 1970 Census

County	1970 Indian	1970 Total[2]	1960 Indian	1960 Total[1]
State Total	72,788	1,016,000	56,255	951,023
Bernalillo	5,839	315,774	3,378	262,199
Catron	10	2,198	37	2,773
Chaves	603	43,335	116	57,649
Colfax	45	12,170	15	13,806
Curry	116	39,517	22	32,691
DeBaca	2	2,547	-- -- --	2,991
Dona Ana	207	69,773	67	59,948
Eddy	83	41,119	39	50,783
Grant	84	22,030	10	18,700
Guadalupe	--	4,969	1	5,610
Harding	7	1,348	--	1,874
Hidalgo	20	4,734	--	4,961
Lea	175	49,554	44	53,429
Lincoln	82	7,560	45	7,744
Los Alamos	71	15,198	42	13,037
Luna	9	11,706	1	9,839
McKinley	26,507	43,208	21,104	37,209
Mora	2	4,673	--	6,028
Otero	1,620	41,097	1,195	36,976
Quay	18	10,903	4	12,279
Rio Arriba	2,755	25,170	2,349	24,193
Roosevelt	97	16,479	10	16,198
Sandoval	6,796	17,492	5,941	14,201
San Juan	18,439	52,517	14,212	53,306
San Miguel	91	21,951	39	23,468
Santa Fe	1,096	53,756	842	44,970
Sierra	16	7,189	42	6,409
Socorro	707	9,763	619	10,168
Taos	1,193	17,516	980	15,934
Torrance	7	5,290	4	6,497
Union	11	4,925	2	6,068
Valencia	6,080	40,539	5,095	39,085

[1] United States Census of Population 1960

[2] General Population Characteristics - New Mexico PC (1)-B33 N.Mex. Table 34 Race by Sex, for Counties:1970

Table 6

Indian Population by Size of Place and Metropolitan and NonMetropolitan Residence, 1970
Arizona

Size of Place	Total	Indian	%	Indian Male	Indian Female
Urban	1,408,864	18,174	(1.3%)	8,704	9,470
Urbanized areas	1,157,541	10,591	(0.9)	4,980	5,611
Central cities	844,495	7,819	(0.9)	3,671	4,148
Urban fringe	313,046	2,772	(0.9)	1,309	1,463
Other Urban	251,323	7,583	(3.0)	3,724	3,859
Places of 10,000 or more	104,915	2,023	(1.9)	1,038	985
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	146,408	5,560	(3.8)	2,686	2,874
Rural	362,036	77,638	(21.4)	38,206	39,432
Places of 1,000 to 2500	52,981	2,377	(4.5)	1,555	1,222
Other rural	309,055	75,261	(24.4)	37,051	38,210

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Residence	Total	Indian	Indian Male	Indian Female
Metropolitan	1,319,189	19,996	9,730	10,266
Urban	1,203,862	11,434	5,411	6,023
Central cities	844,495	7,819	3,671	4,148
Other urban	359,367	3,615	1,740	1,875
Rural	115,327	8,562	4,319	4,243
Nonmetropolitan	451,711	75,816	37,180	38,636
Urban	205,002	6,740	3,293	3,447
Rural	246,709	69,070	33,887	35,189

Source: General Population Characteristics - Arizona PC (1)-B4 Aug. Table 17 Race by Sex 1900 to 1970

Table 7

Indian Population by Size of Place and Metropolitan and Non Metropolitan Residence, 1970 - New Mexico

Size of Place	Total	Indian	%	Indian Male	Indian Female
Urban	708,775	13,331	(1.9%)	6,315	7,016
Urbanized Areas	297,451	3,712	(1.2)	1,699	2,013
Central cities	243,751	3,351	(1.4)	1,528	1,823
Urban Fringe	53,700	361	(0.7)	171	190
Other Urban	411,324	9,619	(2.3)	4,616	5,003
Places of 10,000 or more	280,538	5,099	(1.8)	2,390	2,709
Places of 2500 to 10,000	130,786	4,520	(3.5)	2,226	2,294
Rural	307,225	59,457	(19.4)	28,720	30,737
Places of 1000 to 2500	35,231	6,407	(18.2)	3,213	3,194
Other rural	271,994	53,050	(19.5)	25,507	27,543

Metropolitan and NonMetropolitan Residence	Total	Indian	Indian Male	Indian Female
Metropolitan	315,774	5,839	2,755	3,084
Urban	297,451	3,712	1,699	2,013
Central cities	243,751	3,351	1,528	1,823
Other urban	53,700	361	171	190
Rural	18,323	2,127	1,056	1,071
NonMetropolitan	700,226	66,949	32,280	34,669
Urban	411,324	9,619	4,616	5,003
Rural	288,902	57,330	27,664	29,666

Source: General Population Characteristics - New Mexico PC(1) B33
Table 17 Race by Sex: 1900 to 1970

Table 8

Indian Population by Reservation in Arizona March 1971

Reservation	Estimated 1971 Population on and Adjacent to the Reservation[1]	Reservation Land Area in Acres[2]
Arizona		
Ak-Chin (Maricopa)	248	21,840
Camp Verde	690	640
Cocopah	428	528
Colorado River	1,840	264,092
Fort Apache	6,144	1,664,872
Fort McDowell	340	24,680
Gila Bend	251	
Gila River	8,311	371,933
Havasupai	374	3,058
Hopi	6,282	2,472,254
Hualapai	1,035	992,463
Kaibab	136	120,413
Navajo		
Est Ariz Part	73,656	9,100,727.79
Papago	6,736	2,855,430
Salt River	2,410	46,624
San Carlos	4,686	1,877,216
San Xavier	681	
Yavapai	90	1,559

[1]Estimates of the Indian Population On or Adjacent to Federal Reservations, by Reservation: March 1971, BIA. The BIA has labeled its reservation statistics as "estimates" because they are not based to any major extent on actual population surveys as of a given date. The figures for each reservation are usually supplied by local BIA staff using the data sources available.

[2]Federal and State Indian Reservations, An EDA Handbook January 1971.

Table 9

Indian Population by Reservation New Mexico March 1971

Reservation	Estimated 1971 Population On and Adjacent to the Reservation[1]	Reservation Land Area In Acres[2]
New Mexico		
Acoma	1,944	245,672
Alamo (Puertocito)	948	63,109
Canoncito	1,160	76,813
Cochiti	431	28,779
Isleta	1,783	210,948
Jemez	1,449	88,867
Jicarilla	1,797	742,315
Laguna	2,464	417,853
Mescalero	1,695	460,384
Nambe	171	19,075
Navajo:		
Est New Mexico part	50,069	4,069,067.61
Picuris	93	14,947
Pojoaque	65	11,599
Ramah (Navajo Community)	1,399	146,996
Sandia	198	22,884
San Felipe	1,347	48,929
Santa Ana	376	42,527
San Ildefonso	232	26,192
San Juan	870	12,235
Santo Domingo	1,851	69,259
Taos	961	47,341
Tesuque	167	16,813
Zia	464	112,511
Zuni	4,952	407,247

[1] Estimates of the Indian Population on or Adjacent to Federal Reservations, by Reservation: March 1971, BIA

[2] Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook, January 1971

Table 10

Age Distribution of Rural Indians and Total Rural Population, United States 1960

Age	RURAL INDIANS Total Number	RURAL INDIANS % of Total Percent	U.S. RURAL POPULATION Total Number	U.S. RURAL POPULATION % of Total Percent
Years:				
Under 5	64,340	16.9	6,260,791	11.6
5 to 9	56,988	15.0	6,083,155	11.3
10 to 14	48,481	12.7	5,725,977	10.6
15 to 19	37,080	9.8	4,487,549	8.3
20 to 24	25,934	6.8	3,076,511	5.7
25 to 29	21,829	5.7	3,023,849	5.6
30 to 34	20,161	5.3	3,306,444	6.1
35 to 39	18,550	4.9	3,436,986	6.4
40 to 44	15,825	4.2	3,275,216	6.1
45 to 49	15,378	4.0	3,122,993	5.8
50 to 54	13,120	3.5	2,754,841	5.1
55 to 59	15,046	4.0[1]	2,415,273	4.5
60 to 64	8,500	2.2	2,051,452	3.8
65 to 69	7,309	1.9	1,855,498	3.4
70 to 74	5,139	1.4	1,424,809	2.6
75+	6,626	1.7	1,753,081	3.3
Total All Ages	380,306	100.0	54,054,425	100.0
Median Age-	17.7 years		27.3 Years	

[1] Overestimation in this age group due to Census Processing Error

SOURCE: U.S.Census of Population, 1960 PC(2) 1C and PC (1) 1B.

Table 11

Estimates of Reservation Indian Population
By Age and Sex: March 1972

Age	Total	Male	Female
All ages	533,750	267,200	266,550
Under 16	237,100	118,500	118,600
16 to 24	98,450	49,200	49,250
25 to 34	63,750	13,750	32,000
35 to 44	50,550	25,050	25,500
45 to 64	59,000	29,750	29,250
65 and over	24,900	12,950	11,950
Median Age (based on unrounded figures) —	18	18	18

SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Mimeo, March 1972.

Table 12

Racial and Ethnic Distribution of New Mexico
Public Schools by County
1971-72[1]

County	Spanish Surname	Negro	American Indian	All Others[2]	Total
Bernalillo	32,407	2,102	1,839	51,238	87,586
Catron	187	1	15	330	533
Chaves	4,198	556	124	7,931	12,809
Colfax	1,678	5	*	1,551	3,234
Curry	2,299	859	9	7,509	10,676
DeBaca	263	*	*	348	611
Dona Ana	12,592	367	19	8,850	21,828
Eddy	4,472	239	6	6,702	11,419
Grant	3,449	14	8	2,644	6,115
Guadalupe	1,778	*	2	198	1,778
Harding	350	*	*	116	350
Hidalgo	1,554	3	5	552	1,554
Lea	13,775	850	38	11,209	13,775
Lincoln	1,985	6	65	1,172	1,985
Los Alamos	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	3,811	76	*	1,639	3,811
McKinley	14,092	35	8,314	2,431	14,092
Mora	1,414	*	*	41	1,414
Otero	2,977	1,000	553	7,416	11,946
Quay	1,153	38	5	1,668	2,864
Rio Arriba	6,555	12	987	2,265	9,819
Roosevelt	1,044	23	36	2,676	3,779
Sandoval	1,774	*	2,436	581	4,791
San Juan	1,767	99	4,949	8,993	15,808
San Miguel	5,922	12	4	830	6,768
Santa Fe	8,726	54	660	5,303	14,743
Sierra	502	3	*	901	1,406
Socorro	1,468	8	302	996	2,774
Taos	5,339	1	176	817	6,333
Torrance	1,056	8	*	908	1,972
Union	650	*	*	749	1,399
Valencia	5,915	43	1,349	5, 017	12,324
Total	118,410	6,414	21,901	143,581	290,306
Percent	40.73	2.20	7.62	49.45	100.00

1 Source:

2 Includes white, Oriental and Other non-white.

Table 13

Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Arizona Public Schools
By County: 1971-72[1]

County	Spanish Surname	Negro	American Indian	All[2] Others	Total
Apache	495	131	4,909	1,691	7,226
Cochise	6,201	522	77	12,312	19,112
Coconino	1,698	443	3,379	7,716	13,236
Gila	2,143	19	1,154	4,454	7,770
Graham	1,207	62	467	2,992	4,728
Greenlee	1,611	2	70	1,468	3,151
Maricopa	41,070	11,761	3,280	197,611	253,722
Mohave	331	6	276	6,645	7,258
Navajo	1,068	247	4,161	6,102	11,578
Pima	22,590	3,577	2,155	61,400	89,730
Pinal	6,971	1,016	1,934	10,652	20,573
Santa Cruz	3,603	32	2	1,173	4,810
Yavapai	926	45	267	8,215	9,453
Yuma	5,482	566	623	9,909	16,580
Total	95,396	18,429	22,754	332,348	468,927
Percent	20.34	3.93	4.85	70.88	100.00

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[1] Source: Racial and Ethnic Survey of Pupils and Employees, Arizona Department of Education Division of Equal Educational Opportunities W. P. Shofstall PHD, Superintendent of Public Instruction-Spring 1972.

[2] Includes white and Other non-white.

Table 14

Percentage of Indian Children Attending New Mexico Public Schools By County:[1] Spring 1972

County	Total[2]	Indian	%
Bernalillo	87,586	1,839	2.1%
Catron	533	15	2.8
Chaves	12,809	124	*
Colfax	3,234	--	*
Curry	10,676	9	*
DeBaca	611	--	*
Dona Ana	21,828	19	*
Eddy	11,419	6	*
Grant	6,115	8	*
Guadalupe	1,778	2	*
Harding	350	--	*
Hidalgo	1,554	5	*
Lea	13,775	38	*
Lincoln	1,985	65	*
Los Alamos	--	--	--
Luna	3,811	--	*
McKinley	14,092	8,314	58.9
Mora	1,414	--	*
Otero	11,946	553	4.6
Quay	2,864	5	*
Rio Arriba	9,819	987	10.0
Roosevelt	3,779	36	*
Sandoval	4,791	2,436	50.8
San Juan	15,808	4,949	31.3
San Miguel	6,768	4	*
Santa Fe	14,743	660	4.4
Sierra	1,406	*	*
Socorro	2,774	302	10.8
Taos	6,333	176	2.7
Torrance	1,972	*	*
Union	1,399	*	*
Valencia	12,324	1,349	10.9
Total	290,306	21,901	7.5%

[1] Source: New Mexico State Department of Education

[2] Includes: white, Spanish Surname, Negro, Oriental and All Others

*Indicates less than 1 percent.

Table 15

Percentage of Indian Children Attending Arizona Public Schools By County[1]: Spring 1972

County	Total	Indian	%
Apache	7,226	4,909	67.94%
Cochise	19,112	77	0.40
Coconino	13,236	3,379	25.53
Gila	7,770	1,154	14.85
Graham	4,728	467	9.88
Greenlee	3,151	70	2.22
Maricopa	253,722	3,280	1.29
Mohave	7,258	276	3.80
Navajo	11,578	4,161	35.94
Pima	89,730	2,155	2.40
Pinal	20,573	1,934	9.40
Santa Cruz	4,810	2	0.04
Yavapai	9,453	267	2.82
Yuma	16,580	623	3.76
Total	468,927	22,754	4.85%

[1] Source: Racial and Ethnic Survey of Pupils and Employees, Arizona Department of Education Division of Equal Educational Opportunities

Table 16

Total Number of Indians Attending BIA, Public and Other Schools
By Area and Agency - Fiscal Year: 1971[1]

Area/Agency	Federal School		Public School		Other Schools		Total	
	5-18	Over 18	5-18	Over 18	5-18	Over 18	5-18	Over 18
Albuquerque[4]								
Jicarilla	14	1	696	7	32	33	742	41
Mescalero	88	15	581	5	21	19	690	39
Northern Pueblos[5]	570	1	1,035	52	37	81	1,642	104
Southern Pueblos[6]	1,400	48	4,200	58	492	214	6,092	350
Zuni	54	1	1,556	50	429	45	2,039	96
Total	2,126	66	8,068	172	1,011	392	11,205	630
Navajo[7]								
Arizona	14,388	639	12,850	426	1,825	978	29,063	2043
New Mexico	7,297	355	12,209	321	963	493	20,469	1169
Total	21,685	994	25,059	747	2,788	1471	49,532	3212
Phoenix[8]								
Colorado River	61	8	874	14	12	69	947	91
Fort Apache	642	33	1,921	45	444	90	3,007	168
Hopi	1,200	97	514	24	189	214	1,903	335
Papago	795	12	1,484	10	272	206	2,551	228
Pima	516	33	1,629	14	301	46	2,446	93
Salt River	311	30	725	14	83	22	1,119	66
SanCarlos	263	27	1,575	11	446	69	2,284	107
Truxton Canyon	226	23	380	-	-	21	606	44
Total	4,014	263	9,102	132	1,747	737	14,844	1066

[1] Source: Statistics Concerning Indian Education-Fiscal Year 1971 - Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Education Programs - Table I Annual school Census Report of Indian Children.

[2] Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding and day schools.

[3] Mission and Other Church related or private schools.

[4] Does not include the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Reservations.

[5] Northern Pueblos include the following reservations: Nambe, Picuris, Pojoaque San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, Taos and Tesuque.

[6] Southern Pueblos include the following reservations: Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, Sandia, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo and Zia.

[7] Does not include the Utah area (as of FY 71 1000 Navajos were attending Federal Schools, 1167 were attending Public schools and 170 were attending other schools).

[8] Does not include the Nevada, Uintah and Ouray Agencies.

Table 17 A

Median Education Level by Reservations in New Mexico and Arizona

Reservation	Median Educational Level[1]
Arizona	
Ak-Chin (Maricopa)	7.0 years
Camp Verde	*
Cocopah	8.0
Colorado River	11.0
Fort Apache	8.0
Fort McDowell	11.0
Gila Bend	8.5
Gila River	8.5
Havasupai	8.0[3]
Hopi	*
Hualapai	*
Kaibab	8.0
Navajo	5.0[2]
Papago	4.8
Salt River	8.5
San Carlos	8.0
San Xavier	*
Yavapai	*

[1]Source: Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook, January 1971.

[2]Navajo median educational levels are derived from the Navajo Manpower Survey.

[3]Median educational level for the Havasupai Reservation in Arizona was derived from Alexander G. Zaphiris study, The Havasupai Survey: A Study of Attitudes of the Socio-Economic Conditions of An American Indian Tribe, University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, September 1968 p. 8.

*No data available.

Table 17 B

Median Education Level by Reservations in New Mexico and Arizona

Reservation	Median Educational Level[1]
New Mexico	
Acoma	5.0
Alamo (Puertocito)	5.0[2]
Canoncito	5.0[2]
Cochiti	9.0
Isleta	5.0
Jemez	7.0
Jicarilla	7.0
Laguna	8.0
Mescalero	*
Nambe	4.0
Navajo	5.0[2]
Picuris	4.0
Pojoaque	8.0
Ramah (Navajo Community)	5.0[2]
Sandia	5.0
San Felipe	3.0
Santa Ana	3.0
Santa Clara	7.0
San Ildefonso	4.0
San Juan	6.0
Santo Domingo	5.0
Taos	7.0
Tesuque	4.0
Zia	4.0
Zuni	*

[1]Source: Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook, January 1971.

[2]Navojo median educational levels are derived from the Navajo Manpower Survey.

*No data available.

Table 18

Grade Level Equivalents Derived from National Means for Reading, Verbal and Mathematics Test Scores, by Grade and Race

Reading Grade:	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
National	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
White	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.8	10.8	11.7	12.6
Oriental American	5.8	6.9	8.0	9.1	9.9	10.7	11.6
American Indian	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.9
Mexican American	4.2	5.5	6.3	7.3	8.1	8.9	9.9
Puerto Rican	3.3	4.4	5.5	6.6	7.5	8.4	9.3
Black	3.7	5.3	6.1	6.9	7.7	8.4	9.2
Verbal Grade:							
National	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
White	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.6
Oriental American	5.8	6.9	7.9	9.0	9.9	10.9	11.8
American Indian	4.9	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.6
Mexican American	4.8	5.6	6.6	7.6	8.2	8.8	9.7
Puerto Rican	3.8	4.9	5.9	7.0	7.8	8.5	9.4
Black	4.6	5.4	6.2	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.8
Mathematics Grade:							
National	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
White	6.7	7.7	8.7	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.0
Oriental American	5.8	7.1	8.3	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0
American Indian	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.0
Mexican American	4.3	5.4	6.4	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.9
Puerto Rican	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.2
Black	4.2	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5

Source: Okada, Testsue et al. Dynamics of Achievement: A Study of Different Growth of Achievement Over Time. Tech No. 53 HEW January 1968, as found in CCR Report The Unfinished Revolution Report III, Mexican American Educational series, Table R-1 page 89, 1971.

Table 19A

Performance Levels of New Mexico Students in the California Test of Basic Skills - April 1969

	Grade 5	8	11
National Norm	5.7	8.7	11.7
Reading			
Anglo	6.4	9.4	11.6
Spanish Surnamed	4.7	6.6	9.3
Black	4.5	5.9	9.2
Indian	4.1	5.0	8.1
Language			
Anglo	6.5	9.2	11.3
Spanish Surnamed	5.1	7.2	9.5
Black	4.9	6.2	9.4
Indian	4.5	5.6	8.7
Arithmetic			
Anglo	6.1	9.1	11.2
Spanish Surnamed	5.2	7.1	9.6
Black	4.5	6.1	8.7
Indian	4.4	5.9	8.4

SOURCE: New Mexico State Department Education Guidance Services Division. Results of the 1969 Assessment Survey: Grades 5,8,11.

Table 19B

State of Arizona

1972 Third Grade Reading Test Results

Ethnic Information

	Number	Percent	Mean Raw Score	Sigma Raw Score	Grd Eq Mn Raw Score	Mean Ariz Percent	Number G.T. 3.4	Percent G.T. 3.4
Invalid Response	1167	3.21	88.01	23.76	3.0	45.17	501	42.93
Anglo White	24419	67.11	97.52	19.02	3.3	57.02	14976	61.33
Spanish Surnamed	7275	19.99	80.02	24.65	2.8	35.15	3142	29.44
Black	1408	3.87	77.86	25.16	2.7	33.49	363	25.78
Indian	1701	4.67	74.05	24.73	2.6	29.02	343	20.16
Oriental	181	0.50	101.96	16.67	3.4	62.81	125	69.06
Not Included	237	0.65	91.62	23.53	3.1	49.74	115	48.52

SOURCE: 1971-72 Third Grade Reading Achievement Test Report. Dr. W. P. Shofstall, Superintendent Arizona Department of Education Phoenix, Arizona - April 1972 p.9

Table 20

Educational Attainment Levels of Selected Reservation Populations In Arizona and New Mexico[1]

Fort Apache Reservation[2]

Educational Level by Grade Completed		FEMALE % of Total Population	FEMALE % of Total Females	MALE % of Total Population	MALE % of Total Females
Elementary	0 years	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.7
	1-4 years	3.8	7.7	3.0	6.0
	5-7 years	7.0	14.4	9.0	17.9
	8 years	9.1	18.4	7.6	15.0
High School	1-3 years	21.2	43.0	22.2	31.8
	4 years	5.1	10.3	6.9	13.6
College	1-4 years	1.1	2.2	2.0	3.9
	No info	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.1
Total		49.3*	107.0	50.6*	100.0

*Does not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

San Carlos Reservation[3]

Educational Level By Grade Completed					
Elementary	0 years	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.2
	1-4 years	3.8	7.0	4.1	8.4
	5-7 years	10.6	20.1	6.9	14.6
	8 years	7.7	14.6	6.6	13.9
High School	1-3 years	20.8	39.4	22.0	46.7
	4 years	6.6	12.4	4.0	8.5
College	1-4 years	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.6
	No Info	1.4	2.7	1.4	3.0
Total		52.9*	100.0	47.3*	99.9*

*Does not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

THIS TABLE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

1 SOURCE: Benjamin J. Taylor and Dennis J. O'Connor, et al., Indian Manpower Resources In the Southwest: A Pilot Study, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (1969)

2 Attainment levels based on a sample of 552 (272 females and 280 males). Approximately 9 percent of the total reservation population of 6,144 was surveyed (See Table VI p.39. of IMRS).

FN 3 continued on next page.

3. Attainment levels for the San Carlos Reservation were based on a sample

Table 20 (Continued)

Acoma Reservation[4]

Educational Level By Grade Completed		FEMALE % of Total Population	FEMALE % of Total Females	MALE % of Total Population	MALE % of Total Females
	0 years	1.3	2.3	1.3	2.8
Elementary	1-4 years	5.1	9.2	8.4	18.6
	5-7 years	9.6	17.3	4.6	10.2
	8 years	3.3	6.0	6.7	15.0
High School	1-3 years	20.8	37.5	12.5	28.1
	4 years	13.8	24.8	7.5	16.8
College	1-4 years	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.7
	No Info	1.3	2.3	1.7	3.7
	Total	55.6*	100.2**	44.8*	99.9**

*The two categories combined do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding
**Rounding error accounts for discrepancy in sums

Laguna Reservation [5]

Educational Level by Grade Completed					
	0 years	0.4	0.7	2.3	5.0
Elementary	1-4 years	3.2	4.2	3.1	6.6
	5-7 years	5.4	10.0	5.4	11.6
	8 years	5.0	9.3	3.5	7.5
High School	1-3 years	17.7	32.9	17.3	37.5
	4 years	18.1	33.6	12.7	27.5
College	1-4 years	3.5	6.4	0.8	1.7
	No Info	1.5	2.9	1.2	2.5
Total		54.0*	100.0	46.3*	100.0

*Does not sum to 100 percent due to rounding

FN.3.continued

[3] of 185 females and 165 males. Approximately 7 percent of the total reservation population of 4686 was surveyed (See Table VI p.108 of IMRS).

[4] Attainment levels for the Acoma Reservation were based on a sample of 133 females and 107 males. (About 12 percent of the total reservation population of 1944 was surveyed.) (See Table VI p. 173 of IMRS)

[5] Attainment levels for the Laguna Reservation were based on a sample of 140 females and 120 males. Approximately 11 percent of the total reservation population of 2,464 was surveyed. (See Table XI p.233 of IMRS).

Table 20 (Continued)

Papago Reservation[6]

Educational Level By Grade Completed		FEMALES % of Total Population	FEMALES % of Total Females	MALES % of Total Population	MALES % of Total Females
	0 years	4.7	9.3	2.9	5.9
Elementary	1-4 years	10.1	19.6	11.9	24.1
	5-7 years	10.5	20.6	6.8	13.8
	8 years	6.0	11.9	4.5	9.1
High School	1-3 years	10.5	20.6	12.3	25.1
	4 years	5.5	10.8	7.6	15.5
College	1-4 years	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.1
	No info	2.6	5.2	2.6	5.4
Total		50.9*	100.0	49.1*	100.0

*The two categories combined do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

[6] Attainment levels for the Papago Reservation were based on a sample of 194 females and 187 males. About 6 percent of the Total reservation population of 6736 was surveyed (See Table VI p.292 of IMRS).

Table 21

Years of School Completed For Total U.S. Compared with Years of School Completed by Select Group of American Indians: 1970 (Percent Distribution)[1]

Educational Level by Grade Completed		TOTAL U.S. All Races	White M	White F	Black M	Black F	American Indian[2] M	American Indian[2] F
Elementary	0-4 years	5.3%	4.5%	3.9%	18.6%	12.1%	7.6%	6.8%
	5-7 years	9.1	8.8	7.8	16.0	17.3	6.5	8.6
	8 years	13.4	13.9	13.4	11.1	11.3	5.8	6.2
High School	1-3 years	17.1	41.1	17.3	21.9	24.5	17.3	18.2
	4 years	34.0	30.9	39.0	22.2	24.2	7.8	9.8
College	1-4 years	10.6	13.1	9.3	5.2	5.4	1.4	1.2
Median School Years Completed for Both Male and Female		12.2	12.2		9.9		6.1	

[1]Source: Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20 No. 207, (1970).

[2]The figures for the American Indian category were derived from the total population surveyed in the Indian Manpower Resources Survey. See footnote #20. The Percentage figures for each reservation by sex was added for each grade level to get an aggregated sum by sex. The average of this sum by grade completed is found in this table. The total population surveyed was 1783. Of this total, 924 were females and 859 were males.

Table 22

Indian Enrollment, Graduates and Dropouts by Grade For New Mexico: State Summary 1970-1971[1] (JOM Participants Only)

Grade	Indian Enrollment	Transfers[2]	Dropouts	Total Completions
Kg	1074	54	85	935
1	2178	104	31	2043
2	1695	72	17	1606
3	1646	69	32	1545
4	1561	82	28	1451
5	1421	59	36	1396
6	1487	74	54	1359
7	1493	54	67	1372
8	1313	46	74	1193
Total Elem.	13868	614	424	12830
9	1323	57	97	1169
10	1069	56	181	832
11	817	39	84	694
12	726	38	125	563
Total Sec.	3935	190	487	3258
Total	17803	804	911	16088

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[1] Source: State Summary Report - New Mexico 1970-71 Summary, Enrollment - Graduates - Dropouts (Indian) Division of Indian Education, New Mexico State Department of Education 1970-71 (Annual Report p.39.)

[2] Students known to have re-enrolled in another school of any type.

Table 23

Indian Enrollment, Graduates, and Dropouts by Grade for Arizona: State Summary 1970-1971 (JOM Participants Only)[1]

Grade	Indian Enrollment	Transfers	Dropouts	Total Completions
Kg	746	60	25	661
1	2,128	146	37	1,945
2	1,661	84	26	1,551
3	1,488	88	32	1,368
4	1,477	67	26	1,384
5	1,326	49	25	1,252
6	1,311	56	24	1,231
7	1,301	56	98	1,147
8	1,102	19	31	1,052
Elem Ungraded	173	4	1	168
Total Elem	12,713	629	325	11,759
9	1,214	44	185	986
10	595	38	127	794
11	806	22	122	662
12	668	19	81	568
Sec Ungraded	6	0	1	5
Total Sec	3,653	123	516	3,015
Total	16,366	752	841	14,774

SOURCE: Annual Report. The Division of Indian Education of the Arizona Department of Education to the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1970-1971, Phoenix Arizona

Table 24 A

Indian Reservation Unemployment Rates
For Arizona

Arizona	1967[1]	1971[2]	1972[3]
Phoenix Area			
Colorado River Agency			
Cocopah	44%	78%	75%
Colorado River	48%	35%	47%
Fort Yuma (Arizona)	35%	31%	31%
Fort Apache Agency	38%	54%	59%
Hopi Agency			
Kaibab	39%	49%	42%
Hopi	47%	53%	51%
Papago Agency			
Gila Bend	22%	23%	21%
Papago	23%	24%	26%
San Xavier	23%	23%	21%
Pima Agency			
Ak.Chin (Maricopa)	4%	---	5%
Gila River	31%	20%	18%
Salt River Agency			
Fort McDowell	9%	2%	2%
Salt River	36%	12%	8%
San Carlos Agency	33%	46%	19%
Truxton Canyon Agency			
Camp Verde	58%	76%	75%
Havasupai	90%	53%	62%
Hualapai	82%	51%	48%
Yavapai	21%	52%	42%
Navajo Area			
Navajo			
Arizona	32%	35%	43%
New Mexico	32%	35%	43%
Alamo (Puertocito)	35%	89%	89%
Canoncito	36%	88%	88%

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1 Indian Reservation Labor Force and Unemployment - September 1967. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

2 Indian Population, Labor Force, Unemployment, And Underemployment; By State and Reservation: March 1971 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1971

3 Resident Indian Population, Labor Force, Unemployment, and Underemployment; by State and Reservation: March 1972, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1972

Table 24 B

Indian Reservation Unemployment Rates
For New Mexico

	1967[1]	1971[2]	1972[3]
New Mexico			
Albuquerque Area			
Jicarilla Agency	46%	26%	46%
Mescalero Agency	46%	71%	44%
Northern Pueblos Agency			4%
Nambe	27%	33%	---
Picuris	14%	44%	---
Pojoaque	57%	---	---
San Ildefonso	29%	18%	---
San Juan	30%	35%	---
Santa Clara	21%	38%	---
Taos	18%	18%	---
Tesuque	31%	8%	
Southern Pueblos Agency			
Acoma	22%	46%	46%
Cochiti	32%	17%	17%
Isleta	17%	26%	26%
Jemez	37%	39%	39%
Laguna	30%	35%	35%
Sandia	24%	---	---
San Felipe	41%	9%	9%
Santa Ana	31%	8%	8%
Santo Domingo	35%	24%	24%
Zia	26%	31%	31%
Zuni Agency	64%	33%	29%
Ramah (Navajo Community)	82%	82%	81%

1 Indian Reservation Labor Force and Unemployment - September 1967. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

2 Indian Population, Labor Force, Unemployment, and Underemployment; By State and Reservation: March 1971 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1971.

3 Resident Indian Population, Labor Force, Unemployment, and Underemployment; By State and Reservation: March 1972, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1972.

Table 25 A

Indian Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment
By State and Reservation: As Of March-1972

State Area Agency	Population On & Adjacent To Reservation	Labor Force	Unemployment	Rate of Unemployment
Arizona				
Phoenix Area				
Colorado River Agency				
Cocopah	441	163	123	75%
Colorado River	2072	851	402	47%
Fort Yuma (Arizona)	39	13	4	34%
Fort Apache Agency	6500	1970	1170	59%
Hopi Agency				
Kaibab	150	50	21	42%
Hopi	6423	1944	988	51%
Papago Agency				
Gila Bend	264	105	22	21%
Papago	7073	3122	798	20%
San Xavier	707	326	70	21%
Pima Agency				
Ak-Chin (Maricopa)	258	62	3	5%
Gila River	8321	2311	423	18%
Salt River Agency				
Fort McDowell	345	82	2	2%
Salt River	2470	635	50	8%
San Carlos Agency	4772	1073	209	19%
Truxton Canyon Agency				
Camp Verde	693	307	231	75%
Havasupai	370	170	105	62%
Hualapai	969	408	197	48%
Yavapai	105	55	23	42%
Navajo Area				
Navajo				
Arizona	75543	24760	10679	43%
New Mexico	51369	16835	7259	43%
Alamo (Puertocito)	948	330	294	89%
Canoncito	1160	404	356	88%

Source: Resident Indian Population, Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment: by State and Reservation, March 1972, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1972.

Table 25 B

Indian Population, Labor Force, and Unemployment
By State and Reservation: As Of March-1972

State Area Agency	Population On & Adjacent To Reservation	Labor Force	Unemployment	Rate of Unemployment
New Mexico				
Albuquerque Area				
Jicarilla Agency	1928	820	375	46%
Mescalero Agency	1970	674	299	44%
Northern Pueblos Agency	5411	2866	112	4%
Nambe				
Picuris				
Pojoaque	(Agency did not submit individual			
San Ildefonso	reservation reports)			
San Juan				
Santa Clara				
Taos				
Tesuque				
Southern Pueblos Agency				
Acoma	1944	830	380	40%
Cochiti	431	120	20	17%
Isleta	1783	730	190	26%
Jemez	1448	360	140	39%
Laguna	2464	970	340	35%
Sandia	198	70	---	---
San Felipe	1347	470	40	9%
Santa Ana	376	125	10	8%
Santo Domingo	1851	550	130	24%
Zia	464	130	40	31%
Zuni Agency	5155	2003	587	29%
Ramah (Navajo Community)	1471	589	475	81%

Source: Resident Indian Population, Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment: by State and Reservation, March 1972, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1972.

T - Total M - Male
F - Female ORI - Oriental
NEG - Negro
SSA - Spanish Surname
AMI - American Indian
MIN - Minority
PR - Participation Rates

Table 26

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY JOB CATEGORY
BY STATE
1970
466 UNITS - NEW MEXICO

MINORITY P.R.	TOTAL EMPL	OFFS MGRS	PROF	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFFS. CLER.	CRAFT	OPER.	LABOR	SERV WKRS
ALL T	77,335	6,768	10,394	6,541	5,405	11,865	11,102	12,819	6,029	6,412
All M	55,352	6,111	8,490	5,529	3,111	3,138	10,669	9,937	5,210	3,157
All F	21,983	657	1,904	1,012	2,294	8,727	433	2,882	819	2,255
NEG T	1,473	22	62	113	67	164	129	228	378	310
NEG M	1,023	19	52	46	33	47	128	178	346	174
NEG F	450	3	10	67	34	117	1	50	32	136
SSA T	21,691	676	502	1,056	1,342	2,744	3,080	5,038	3,589	3,664
SSA M	15,176	557	373	853	814	904	2,900	3,715	3,220	1,840
SSA F	6,515	119	129	203	528	1,840	180	1,323	369	1,824
ORI T	200	19	87	19	5	24	5	19	6	17
ORI M	105	10	53	14	2	2	5	7	5	7
ORI F	95	9	34	5	2	22	-	12	1	10
AMI T	2,968	90	72	133	41	179	462	1,523	246	222
AMI M	1,536	84	29	96	30	46	365	583	205	98
AMI F	1,432	6	43	37	11	133	97	940	41	124
MIN T	26,332	807	723	1,321	1,454	3,111	3,676	6,808	4,219	4,213
MIN M	17,840	670	507	1,009	879	999	3,398	4,483	3,776	2,119
MIN F	8,492	137	216	312	575	2,112	278	2,325	443	2,094

SOURCE: EEO-1 Report Summary by State - New Mexico EEOC

T-Total
M-Male
F-Female
Neg-Negro
SSA-Spanish Surname
AMI-American Indian
MIN-Minority
PR - Participation Rates

SOURCE: 1970 EEO-1 Report Summary by State -Arizona Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Table 27
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY JOB CATEGORY
BY STATE 1970

982 UNITS-ARIZONA

	TOTAL EMPL	OFF MGRS	PROF.	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFF. CLER	CRAFT	OPER	LABOR	SERV. WKRS
ALL T	196,899	17,129	21,787	11,083	17,954	31,051	24,922	43,322	13,206	16,445
ALL M	124,645	14,932	15,970	8,431	9,915	6,478	22,917	26,915	11,333	7,754
ALL F	72,254	2,197	5,817	2,652	8,039	24,573	2,005	16,407	1,873	8,691
NEG T	5,292	102	162	215	224	641	322	1,553	652	1,421
NEG M	3,027	77	94	81	105	144	275	903	555	793
NEG F	2,265	25	68	134	119	497	47	650	97	628
SSA T	28,287	5,911	777	612	1,872	2,115	4,208	10,161	5,441	2,566
SSA M	19,444	2,858	655	468	818	588	3,596	7,104	4,600	1,286
SSA F	8,843	3,053	122	144	1,054	1,527	612	3,057	841	1,280
ORI T	976	32	231	60	79	102	51	250	63	108
ORI M	579	29	192	46	35	23	25	124	47	58
ORI F	397	3	36	14	44	79	26	126	16	50
AMI T	3,152	59	84	110	109	180	348	1,005	789	468
AMI M	2,124	57	37	75	74	37	319	598	754	173
AMI F	1,028	2	47	35	35	143	29	407	35	295
MIN T	37,707	970	1,012	997	2,284	3,038	4,929	12,969	6,945	4,563
MIN M	25,174	818	652	670	1,032	792	4,215	8,729	5,956	2,310
MIN F	12,533	152	360	327	1,252	2,246	714	4,240	989	2,253

T-Total ORI-Oriental
M-Male NEG-Negro
F-Female SSA-Spanish Surname
AMI-American Indian
MIN-Minority
PR- Participation Rates

Table 28

Participation Rates by Job Category By State - 1970

466 UNITS New Mexico

MINORITY P.R.	TOTAL EMPL	OFFS MGRS	PROF	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFFS CLER	CRAFT	OPER	LABOR	SERV WKRS
ALL T	77,335	6,768	10,394	6,541	5,405	11,868	11,102	12,819	6,029	6,412
ALL M	55,352	6,111	8,490	5,529	3,111	3,138	10,669	9,937	5,210	3,157
ALL F	21,983	657	1,904	1,012	2,294	8,727	433	2,882	819	3,255
NEG T PR	1.9	.3	.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	6.3	4.8
NEG M PR	1.8	.3	.6	.8	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.8	6.6	5.5
NEG F PR	2.0	.5	.5	6.6	1.5	1.3	.2	1.7	3.9	4.2
SSA T PR	28.0	10.0	4.8	16.1	24.8	23.1	27.7	39.3	59.5	57.1
SSA M PR	27.4	9.1	4.4	15.4	26.2	28.3	27.2	37.4	61.8	58.3
SSA F PR	29.6	18.1	6.8	20.1	23.0	21.1	41.6	45.9	45.1	56.0
ORI T PR	.3	.3	.8	.3	.1	.2	-	.1	.1	.3
ORI M PR	.2	.2	.6	.3	.1	.1	-	.1	.1	.2
ORI F PR	.4	1.4	1.8	.5	.1	.3	-	.4	.1	.3
AMI T PR	3.8	1.3	.7	2.0	.8	1.5	4.2	11.9	4.1	3.5
AMI M PR	2.8	1.4	.3	1.7	1.0	1.5	3.4	5.9	3.9	3.1
AMI F PR	6.5	.9	2.3	3.7	.5	1.5	22.4	32.6	5.0	3.8
MIN T PR	34.0	11.9	7.0	20.2	26.9	26.2	33.1	53.1	70.0	65.7
MIN M PR	32.2	10.9	5.9	18.2	28.2	31.8	31.8	45.1	72.4	67.1
MIN F PR	38.6	20.8	11.3	30.8	25.0	24.2	64.2	80.6	54.0	64.3

SOURCE: EEO-1 Report Summary By State New Mexico EEOC

PR-Participation Rates
T - Total
M - Male
F - Female
ORI - Oriental
NEG - Negro
SSA - Spanish Surname
AMI - American Indian
MIN - Minority

Table 29

Participation Rates By Job Category By State 1970

983 UNITS - ARIZONA

MINORITY PARTICIPATION RATES	TOTAL EMPL	OFFS MGRS	PROF	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFFS CLERICAL	CRAFT	OPER	LABOR	SERV. WKRS
ALL T.	196,899	17,129	21,787	11,083	17,954	31,051	24,922	43,322	13,206	16,445
ALL M.	124,645	14,932	15,970	8,431	9,915	6,478	22,917	26,915	11,333	7,754
ALL F.	72,254	2,197	5,817	2,652	8,039	24,573	2,006	16,407	1,873	8,691
NEG T PR	2.7	1.6	.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.3	3.6	4.9	8.6
NEG M PR	2.4	.5	.6	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.9	10.2
NEG F PR	3.1	1.1	1.2	5.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	4.0	5.2	7.2
SSA T PR	14.4	4.5	2.5	5.5	10.4	6.8	16.9	23.5	41.2	15.6
SSA M PR	15.6	4.4	2.1	5.6	8.3	9.1	15.7	26.4	40.6	16.6
SSA F PR	12.2	5.6	3.5	5.4	13.1	6.2	30.5	18.6	44.9	14.7
ORI T PR	.5	.2	1.1	.5	.4	.3	.2	.6	.5	.7
ORI M PR	.5	.2	1.2	.5	.4	.4	.1	.5	.4	.7
ORI F PR	.5	.1	.7	.5	.5	.3	1.3	.8	.9	.6
AMI T PR	1.6	.3	.4	1.0	.6	.6	1.4	2.3	6.0	2.8
AMI M PR	1.7	.4	.2	.9	.7	.6	1.4	2.2	6.7	2.2
AMI F PR	1.4	.1	.8	1.3	.4	.6	1.4	2.5	1.9	3.4
MIN T PR	19.2	5.7	4.6	9.0	12.7	9.8	19.8	29.9	52.6	27.7
MIN M PR	20.1	5.4	4.0	7.9	10.4	12.2	18.3	32.4	52.5	29.7
MIN F PR	17.3	6.9	6.1	12.3	15.5	9.1	35.6	25.8	52.8	25.9

SOURCE - 1970 EEO-1 Report summary by State - Arizona - EEOC

T-Total ORI-Oriental
M-Male NEG-Negro
F-Female SSA-Spanish Surname
AMI-American Indian
MIN-Minority
PR-Participation Rates

Table 30

Total Employment by Job Category by SMSA-1970
208 Units - Albuquerque, New Mexico

MINORITY P.R.	TOTAL EMPL	OFFS MGRS	PROF	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFFS. CLER	CRAFT	OPER	S LABOR	SERV WKRS
ALL T	37,218	3,482	5,417	3,198	3,853	7,196	3,806	3,932	2,359	3,875
ALL M	24,234	3,018	4,247	2,556	2,305	1.521	3,637	3,091	2,006	1,853
ALL F	12,984	464	1,170	642	1,548	5,675	269	841	353	2,022
NEG T	707	17	26	85	31	108	59	102	92	187
NEG M	441	16	21	28	18	22	58	84	79	115
NEG F	266	1	5	57	13	86	1	18	13	72
SSA T	10,637	379	235	434	898	1,722	1,302	2,067	1,397	2,203
SSA M	6,874	298	160	303	559	483	1,245	1,541	1,263	1,022
SSA F	3,763	81	75	131	339	1,239	57	526	134	1,181
ORI T	74	1	27	5	3	11	2	13	3	9
ORI M	36	1	20	2	1	1	2	3	2	4
ORI F	38	-	7	3	2	10	-	10	1	5
AMI T	864	32	27	49	34	96	203	206	126	91
AMI M	475	26	10	23	28	18	106	131	103	30
AMI F	389	6	17	26	6	78	97	75	23	61
MIN T	12,282	429	315	573	966	1,937	1,566	2,388	1,618	2,490
MIN M	7,826	341	211	356	606	524	1,411	1,759	1,447	1,171
MIN F	4,456	88	104	217	360	1,413	155	629	171	1,319

SOURCE: 1970 EEO-1 Report Summary By SMSA - Albuquerque, New Mexico EEOC

T-Total ORI-Oriental
F-Female NEG-Negro
M-Male SSA-Spanish-Surname
AMI-American Indian
MIN-Minority
PR-Participation Rates

Table 31

Total Employment By Job Category
by SMSA - 1970
659 UNITS - Phoenix, Arizona

MINORITY P.R.	TOTAL EMPL	OFFS MGRS	PROF	TECH	SALES WKRS	OFFS CLER	CRAFT	OPER	LABOR	SERV WKRS
ALL T	132,076	12,435	14,513	8,270	13,114	23,258	14,344	28,543	6,427	11,172
ALL M	78,074	10,735	10,937	6,360	7,647	4,674	12,698	14,316	5,300	5,407
ALL F	54,002	1,700	3,576	1,910	5,467	18,584	1,646	14,227	1,127	5,765
NEG T	3,881	86	121	177	164	479	236	1,268	444	906
NEG M	2,111	65	77	69	81	98	197	667	370	487
NEG F	1,170	21	44	108	83	381	39	601	74	419
SSA T	12,192	339	267	307	626	1,133	1,490	4,696	2,036	1,298
SSA M	7,141	273	179	241	378	293	938	2,435	1,658	746
SSA F	5,051	66	88	66	248	840	552	2,261	378	552
ORI T	638	29	127	47	65	83	43	137	27	80
ORI M	331	26	107	36	30	19	17	24	18	54
ORI F	307	3	20	11	35	64	26	113	9	26
AMI T	1,163	36	51	85	71	125	146	249	181	219
AMI M	744	35	30	60	58	32	122	153	160	94
AMI F	419	1	21	25	13	93	24	96	21	125
MIN T	17,874	490	566	616	926	1,820	1,915	6,350	2,688	2,503
MIN M	10,327	399	393	406	547	442	1,274	3,279	2,206	1,381
MIN F	7,547	91	173	210	379	1,378	641	3,071	482	1,122

SOURCE: 197 EEO-1 Report Summary by SMSA - Phoenix, Arizona EEOC

Table 32

Occupational and Distribution of Employed Rural Indians and Total Rural Population United States, 1960

Occupational Category	RURAL INDIANS		TOTAL RURAL POPULATION	
	Total	Percentage of Total	Total	Percentage of Total
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
White-collar workers	7,892	12.0	4,752,652	27.6
Blue collar workers	25,241	38.3	6,707,235	38.9
Service workers	8,382	12.7	1,566,678	9.1
Farmworkers	17,506	26.5	3,604,185	20.9
Occupation Not Reported	6,939	10.5	618,197	3.6
Total Employed	65,960	100.0	17,248,857	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, PC (2) 1C and PC (1) 1C.

TABLE 33

Distribution of State Employees by Agency - New Mexico - By Ethnic Groups and Sex - 1972

STATE AGENCIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	ANGLO	SPANISH	INDIAN	NEGRO	OTHER OR UNREPORTED	MALE	FEMALE
COMMISSION ON AGING	9	66.6%	33.3%	-	-	-	33.3%	66.7%
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL	17	5.8%	94.1%	-	-	-	76.5%	23.5%
ALCOHOLISM COMMISSION	45	73.3%	24.4%	-	2.2%	-	49.9%	51.1%
ARTS COMMISSION	3	66.6%	-	33.3%	-	-	33.3%	66.7%
ATTORNEY GENERAL	27	55.5%	40.7%	-	3.7%	-	59.3%	40.7%
STATE AUDITOR	29	24.1%	75.8%	-	-	-	72.4%	27.6%
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING	64	20.3%	79.6%	-	-	-	54.7%	45.3%
AVIATION BOARD	4	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
BANKING DEPARTMENT	15	66.6%	33.3%	-	-	-	60.0%	40.0%
BARBER EXAMINERS BOARD	1	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%
CARRIE TINGLEY HOSPITAL	130	61.5%	38.4%	-	-	-	34.6%	65.4%
CHILDREN & YOUTH	8	25.0%	62.5%	-	12.5%	-	62.5%	37.5%
CIVIL DEFENSE	7	71.4%	28.5%	-	-	-	71.4%	28.6%
CONSTRUCTION LICENSING BOARDS	57	78.9%	21.0%	-	-	-	64.9%	35.1%
CORPORATION COMMISSION	88	28.4%	70.5%	1.1%	-	-	45.5%	54.5%
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	532	32.0%	66.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	76.3%	23.7%
COSMETOLOGY BOARD	5	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100%
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT	49	38.7%	61.2%	-	-	-	61.2%	38.8%
DRY CLEANING BOARD	2	100%	-	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	502	58.4%	38.6%	0.4%	2.6%	-	42.4%	57.6%
BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL FINANCE	9	66.6%	33.3%	-	-	-	44.4%	55.6%
EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BOARD	14	35.7%	64.2%	-	-	-	28.6%	71.4%
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION	765	38.6%	52.1%	6.7%	1.3%	1.0%	56.2%	43.8%
STATE ENGINEER	106	73.6%	26.4%	-	-	-	69.8%	30.2%
ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYORS	3	33.3%	66.6%	-	-	-	-	100%
STATE FAIR	28	60.7%	35.7%	-	3.5%	-	89.3%	10.7%
DEPT. OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION	186	18.8%	80.6%	-	0.5%	-	67.7%	32.3%
FORESTRY DEPARTMENT	25	52.0%	48.0%	-	-	-	84.0%	16.0%
GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT	192	69.7%	28.6%	1.0%	-	0.5%	83.2%	16.8%
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	1,544	54.2%	40.6%	3.0%	1.9%	0.1%	31.0%	69.0%
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT	2,742	41.2%	56.1%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	91.9%	8.1%
DEPT. OF HOSPITALS & INSTITUTIONS	1,532	26.1%	73.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	39.8%	60.2%
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	6	33.3%	66.6%	-	-	-	66.7%	33.3%
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION	3	-	33.3%	66.6%	-	-	66.7%	33.3%
INTER-TRIBAL CEREMONIAL ASSOC.	4	75.0%	-	25.0%	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
INVESTMENT COUNCIL	6	33.3%	66.6%	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
LABOR & INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION	17	17.6%	82.3%	-	-	-	52.9%	47.1%
LAND OFFICE	99	19.1%	78.7%	-	1.0%	1.0%	60.6%	39.4%
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY	8	87.5%	12.5%	-	-	-	75.0%	25.0%
STATE LIBRARY	72	55.6%	44.4%	-	-	-	33.3%	66.7%
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS COMM.	8	75.0%	25.0%	-	-	-	62.5%	37.5%
LIVESTOCK BOARD	90	88.8%	11.1%	-	-	-	87.8%	12.2%
MANPOWER PLANNING	4	-	100%	-	-	-	75.0%	25.0%
MEDICAL EXAMINERS BOARD	2	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	-	100%
MINE INSPECTORS	12	66.6%	33.3%	-	-	-	75.0%	25.0%
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION	197	34.5%	63.9%	1.5%	-	-	80.2%	19.8%
MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT	293	18.7%	77.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.3%	32.4%	67.6%
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO	150	58.0%	39.3%	1.7%	-	-	70.7%	29.3%
NURSING BOARD	4	75.0%	25.0%	-	-	-	-	100%
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION	45	64.4%	35.5%	-	-	-	51.1%	48.9%
OIL & GAS ACCOUNTING COMMISSION	20	15.0%	85.0%	-	-	-	70.0%	30.0%
OLD LINCOLN COUNTY MEMORIAL	12	41.6%	58.3%	-	-	-	33.3%	66.7%
PARK & RECREATION COMMISSION	103	41.7%	53.4%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	91.3%	8.7%
STATE PERSONNEL BOARD	60	38.3%	58.3%	3.3%	-	-	40.0%	60.0%
PHARMACY BOARD	4	75.0%	25.0%	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
PLANNING OFFICE	61	49.2%	47.5%	3.3%	-	-	62.3%	37.7%
PROPERTY APPRAISAL	43	32.5%	65.1%	2.3%	-	-	62.8%	37.2%
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT	26	7.7%	88.5%	3.8%	-	-	57.7%	42.3%
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	13	76.9%	23.0%	-	-	-	76.9%	23.1%
PURCHASING AGENT	14	57.1%	42.8%	-	-	-	21.4%	78.6%
RACING COMMISSION	3	100%	-	-	-	-	33.3%	66.7%
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	25	80.0%	20.0%	-	-	-	84.0%	16.0%
REAL ESTATE COMMISSION	5	20.0%	80.0%	-	-	-	20.0%	80.0%
RECORDS & ARCHIVES	20	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	65.0%	35.0%
BUREAU OF REVENUE	309	40.1%	57.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	57.6%	42.4%
SECRETARY OF STATE	16	31.2%	68.7%	-	-	-	18.8%	81.2%
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	2	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
SURPLUS PROPERTY	12	8.3%	91.6%	-	-	-	66.7%	33.3%
TAX APPEAL BOARD	2	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-	-	100%
TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMISSION	8	62.5%	37.5%	-	-	-	50.0%	50.0%
STATE TREASURER	15	46.6%	46.6%	-	-	6.6%	33.3%	66.7%
VETERANS SERVICE COMMISSION	21	23.8%	76.1%	-	-	-	66.7%	33.3%
VETERANS APPROVAL COMMITTEE	3	66.6%	33.3%	-	-	-	66.7%	33.3%
ALL AGENCIES:	10,557	41.9%	55.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.1%	60.9%	39.1%

Source: Minority Groups in State Government: A report to the Governor by the New Mexico State Personnel Board (1972) Table 7 p. 17.

Table 34

by County for American Indians, Spanish Americans and Negroes 1971, New Mexico

County	Number Of State Jobs In County	Percentage of Spanish Surnamed in County Population	Positions 1 Filled By Spanish Surnamed	Percentage Of Indians In County Population	Positions Filled By Indians	2 Percentage of Negroes In County Population	Positions Filled by Negroes 3
Bernalillo	1,666	39.2%	653	1.6%	40	1.8%	32
Catron	76	42.2%	32	0.4%	0	0.3%	0
Chaves	561	27.9%	140	1.2%	1	2.9%	14
Colfax	275	53.1%	146	0.4%	1	0.4%	0
Curry	108	17.4%	21	0.3%	1	5.6%	4
DeBaca	18	40.8%	8	----	0	0.2%	0
Dona Ana	279	50.8%	129	0.3%	0	1.7%	7
Eddy	112	30.5%	17	0.2%	0	1.9%	4
Grant	312	56.1%	178	0.4%	2	0.4%	2
Guadalupe	64	84.5%	50	0.4%	1	---	0
Harding	17	49.3%	13	0.4%	0	---	0
Hildalgo	53	58.8%	23	0.4%	0	0.4%	0
Lea	124	12.5%	10	0.4%	0	4.7%	3
Lincoln	222	34.0%	118	1.0%	1	0.4%	0
Los Alamos	3	17.8%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0
Luna	192	46.5%	88	---	0	1.8%	4
McKinley	134	20.0%	32	53.9%	55	0.8%	2
Mora	48	94.6%	44	---	1	---	0
Otero	80	23.7%	15	3.4%	0	4.0%	4
Quay	98	36.0%	40	0.2%	1	1.0%	1
Rio Arriba	140	82.2%	116	10.3%	4	0.2%	0
Roosevelt	37	15.3%	3	0.5%	1	0.6%	0
Sandoval	28	63.8%	21	34.2%	3	0.1%	0
San Juan	166	13.1%	33	30.9%	38	0.5%	0
San Miguel	952	81.7%	818	0.4%	2	0.3%	1
Santa Fe	3,777	64.9%	2,329	1.8%	37	0.4%	8
Sierra	164	35.8%	69	0.2%	0	0.1%	0
Socorro	45	60.0%	28	6.3%	0	0.6%	0
Taos	130	86.3%	110	6.0%	1	0.2%	1
Torrance	83	52.6%	56	0.1%	0	---	0
Union	56	28.3%	29	0.2%	0	0.1%	0
Valencia	522	55.8%	332	13.2%	7	0.4%	0
Total	10,542		5,824		198		87

SOURCE: Minority Groups in State Government: A report to the Governor by the New Mexico State Personnel Board, Santa Fe, New Mexico (1972), Charles E. Spath, State Personnel Director

1- Table 1 p.6 2 -Table 2 p.7 3-Table 3 p.8

Table 35

Ethnic Breakdown of Total Employees Employed by Arizona State Agencies 1969-1971

Population Group	% of State Population 1970	1969 Total	1969 %	1970 Total	1970 %	1971 Total	1971 %
White	76.2	17,800	87.2	17,653	87.6	23,483	87.2
Black	3.0	719	3.5	733	3.6	909	3.4
Mexican American	15.0	1,401	6.9	1,308	6.5	1,943	7.2
American Indian	5.4	358	1.7	306	1.5	418	1.6
Asian American	.4	142	.7	156	.8	165	.6
Total	100.0	20,420	100.0	20,156	100.0	26,918	100.0

SOURCE: Minority Group Employment in Arizona State Agencies, Arizona Civil Rights Commission, Phoenix, Arizona, 1969, 1970, and 1971 editions.

Table 36

Occupational Distribution of Arizona State Employees by Race and Ethnic Group For OG-1[1] Classification -1969-1971

Race/Ethnic Group	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	15,369	91.30	15,418	91.2	19,514	90.2
Black	345	2.06	357	2.1	441	2.2
Mexican American	704	4.21	753	4.4	1,153	5.4
American Indian	172	1.02	223	1.3	264	1.2
Oriental	130	.007	149	.7	156	.9
Total	16,720		16,900		21,528	

SOURCE: Minority Group Employment in Arizona State Agencies, Arizona Civil Rights Commission, Phoenix, Arizona, 1969, 1970 and 1971 Editions.

[1] All occupations were classified into ten general categories. The first six categories: Commissioners and board members, executives and managers, professionals, technicians, sales workers and office and clerical and skilled craftsmen, were combined in a grouping designated as occupational group (OG-1).

Table 37

Occupational Distribution of Arizona State Employees by Race and Ethnic Group for OG-2[1] Classification 1969-1971

Race/Ethnic Group	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,431	65.7	2,235	68.6	3,969	73.6
Black	374	10.1	376	11.2	468	8.6
Mexican American	697	18.6	555	16.1	790	14.6
American Indian	186	5.0	83	2.5	154	2.8
Oriental	12	.003	7	.5	9	.3
Total	3,700		3,256		5,390	

SOURCE: Minority Group Employment in Arizona State Agencies, Arizona Civil Rights Commission, Phoenix, Arizona, 1969, 1970 and 1971 Editions

[1] In the OG-2 group, the following occupational classifications are included, semi-skilled operatives, unskilled laborers and service workers.

Table 38

TOTAL ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION - JOB CLASSIFICATION

	Total	White		Black		Mexican-American		American Indian		Oriental	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Commissioners and Board Members	471	452	96.0	4	.8	8	1.7	7	1.5	0	0
Executives & Managers	1746	1656	95.0	28	1.6	53	3.0	6	.3	3	.1
Professionals	8622	8073	93.6	119	1.4	242	2.8	90	1.0	98	1.1
Technicians	3446	2939	85.3	80	2.3	335	9.7	77	2.2	15	.4
Sales Workers	46	46	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office & Clerical	6666	5875	88.1	201	3.0	476	7.1	76	1.1	38	.6
Craftsmen (Skilled)	531	473	89.0	9	1.7	39	7.3	8	1.5	2	.4
Operatives (Semiskilled)	679	522	76.9	47	6.9	89	13.1	20	2.9	1	.2
Laborers (Unskilled)	1750	1304	74.5	66	3.8	296	16.9	81	4.6	3	.2
Service Workers	2961	2143	72.4	355	12.0	405	13.7	53	1.8	5	.2
Total	26,918	23,483	87.2	909	3.4	1,943	7.2	418	1.6	165	.6

SOURCE: Minority Group Employment in Arizona State Agencies 1971 Arizona Civil Rights Commission

Table 39
American Indians in Federal Employment In New Mexico:
November 1967 and November 1970

Pay Category	1 1967 Total Employ.	American Indian No.	%	2 1970 Employ.	American Indian No.	%
Total All Pay Systems	24,653	2,674	10.8	22,912	3,006	13.1
Total General Schedule or Similar	16,311	1,785	10.9	15,381	2,103	13.7
GS-1 thru 4	4,617	1,227	26.6	3,692	1,293	35.0
GS-5 thru 8	4,688	358	7.6	4,564	540	11.8
GS-9 thru 11	3,910	161	4.1	3,928	213	5.4
GS-12 thru 18	3,096	39	2.6	3,197	57	3.6
Total Wage Board	5,517	864	15.7	4,708	836	17.8
Up thru $5,499	1,533	452	29.5	298	49	16.4
$5,500 thru $6,999	1,982	327	16.5	932	316	33.4
$7,000 thru $7,999	1,336	73	5.5	789	185	23.4
$8,000 thru $8,999	425	10	2.4	1,510	151	10.0
$9,000 thru $9,999	172	--	--	742	97	13.1
$10,000 and over	69	2	3.0	437	38	16.4
Total Postal Field Service	2,545	24	.9	2,544	30	1.2
PFS-1 thru 5	2,147	21	1.0	2,095	26	1.2
PFS-5 thru 8	319	3	.9	375	4	1.1
PFS-8 thru 11	65	-	-	65	-	-
PFS-12 thru 20	14	--	--	9	-	-
Total Other Pay Plans	280	1	.4	279	37	13.3
Up thru $6,499	87	--	--	60	34	56.7
$6500 thru $9,999	84	--	--	106	1	.9
$10,000 thru $13,999	66	--	--	97	2	2.1
$14,000 and over	43	1	4.0	16	--	--

1 SOURCE: Table Number 3-33a, page 164, U.S. Civil Service Commission 1969 Report on Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government - SM 70-69B. U.S.Government Printing Office.

2. SOURCE: Table number 3-32, p.352, U.S. Civil Service Commission 1970 Report on Minority Group Employment In the Federal Government - SM 70-70B. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 40

American Indians In Federal Employment in Arizona: November 1967 and November 1970

Pay Category	1967[1] Total Employ.	1967[1] American Indian No.	1967[1] American Indian %	1970[2] Employ.	1970[2] American Indian No.	1970[2] American Indian %
Total All Pay Systems	24,894	3,621	14.5	26,060	3,853	14.8
Total General Schedule or Similar	13,647	2,218	16.3	14,616	2,570	17.6
GS-1 thru 4	4,548	1,577	34.7	4,207	1,834	43.6
GS-5 thru 8	3,885	448	11.5	4,043	486	12.0
GS-9 thru 11	3,348	146	4.4	3,903	199	5.1
GS-12 thru 18	1,866	47	5.7	2,463	13	1.8
Total Wage Board	6,587	1,370	20.8	6,078	1,226	20.2
Up thru $5,499	1,270	588	46.3	124	76	61.3
$5,500 thru $6,999	2,411	593	24.6	925	394	42.6
$7,000 thru $7,999	1,975	161	8.2	1,321	302	22.9
$8,000 thru $8,999	660	21	3.2	1,511	192	12.7
$9,000 thru $9,999	174	4	2.3	1,397	206	14.7
$10,000 and over	97	3	3.1	800	56	7.2
Total Postal Field Service	4,298	30	.7	4,963	37	.7
PFS-1 thru 5	3,681	22	.6	4,130	29	.7
PFS-5 thru 8	496	7	1.4	697	7	1.0
PFS-8 thru 11	99	1	1.0	117	1	.9
PFS-12 thru 20	22	--	--	19	--	--
Total Other Pay Plans	362	3	.8	403	20	5.0
Up thru $6,499	111	2	1.8	64	19	29.7
$6,500 thru 9,999	93	1	1.1	138	--	--
$10,000 thru 13,999	91	--	--	186	1	.5
$14,000 and over	67	--	--	15	--	--

1 SOURCE: Table number 3-5a, page 419, U/S. Civil Service Commission, 1969 Report on Minority Group Employment, In the Federal Government SM 70-69B.U.S Printing Office. .

2 SOURCE: Table number 3-4, page 296, U.S.Civil Service Commission 1970 Report on Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government-SM 70-70B. U.S.Government Printing Office.

Table 41

Grade Level Distribution of GS Employees by Race - Bureau of Indian Affairs - Arizona 1971

Grade Level	Total	Negro	Spanish Surnamed	Oriental	American Indian	Other
1	77				75	2
2	17				17	
3	403	1	2		393	7
4	704	4	2		664	34
5	300	1	10	1	220	68
6	42				38	4
7	141		1		77	63
8	6				4	2
9	679	72	10	2	123	472
10	9		1		1	7
11	226	16	6		62	142
12	144	5	1		27	111
13	40				7	33
14	41				9	32
15	2				2	
TOTAL	2,829	99	33	3	1,717	977

SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs - Washington, D.C. - Personnel Division

Table 42

Grade Level Distribution of GS Employees By Race - Bureau of Indian Affairs - New Mexico
1971

Grade Level	Total	Negro	Spanish Surnamed	Oriental	American Indian	Other
1	73				73	
2	34				34	
3	330		3		319	8
4	598	2	18		548	30
5	334	1	23		252	58
6	78		5		56	17
7	198		18		112	68
8	0					
9	586	45	43	3	131	364
10	9	2	1		2	4
11	262	10	22		58	172
12	201	2	13		29	157
13	94		2		9	83
14	47		1		7	39
15	10				3	7
TOTAL	2854	62	149	3	1633	1007

SOURCE: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington DC.- Personnel Division

Table 43

Distribution of Family Income for Rural Indians and Total Rural Population, United States 1960

Income	Rural Indians		U.S. Rural Population	
	Families	% of Total	Families	% of Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $1000	18,025	28.0	1,310,295	9.9
$1000 to $2999	22,085	34.3	3,112,294	23.6
$3000 to $4999	12,391	19.2	3,154,303	23.9
$5000 to $6999	6,557	10.2	2,670,812	20.3
$7,000 to $9,999	3,659	5.7	1,422,191	10.8
$10,000 to $14,999	1,290	2.0	1,198,998	9.1
$15,000 and over	354	0.6	319,458	2.4
Total Families	64,361	100.0	13,188,351	100.0

SOURCE: 1960 Census of Population, PC (2) 1C and PC (1) 1C

Table 44

Median Family Income[1] on Selected Indian Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico

State	Reservation	Family Median Income
Arizona	Camp Verde	$2,830
	Colorado River	4,500
	Fort Apache	3,800
	Havasupai	1,200
	Hopi	2,000
	Papago	2,377
	San Carlos	1,500
	Yavapai	4,139
Median Family Income for Arizona(1970)		$9,187
New Mexico	Acoma	$2,500
	Isleta	2,000
	Jicarilla	4,500
	Laguna	2,500
	Nambe	3,200
	Santa Ana	1,600
	Santa Clara	1,600
	San Ildefonso	1,800
	San Juan	2,500
	Santo Domingo	1,900
	Taos	1,900
	Tesuque	1,600
	Zia	1,400
Median Family Income for New Mexico (1970)		$7,849

1 Median family income is defined as the amount which divides the distribution of all families of the particular ethnic group of the particular area into two equal subgroups, one subgroup having incomes above the median and other having incomes below the median.

SOURCE: Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, January 197.

Table 45

Median Family Income1/ By Ethnic Groups in Arizona and New Mexico

Area and Ethnic Group	Arizona	New Mexico
Entire State		
Total	$9,187	$7,849
White	9,484	8,117
Negro	5,721	5,204
Spanish Surnamed	7,512	6,057
American Indian 2/	4,083	4,500
Urban Part of State		
Total	$9,521	$8,493
White	9,678	8,619
Negro	5,784	5,178
Spanish Surnamed	7,628	6,576
American Indian 2/	6,125	6,250
Rural Part of State		
Total	$7,778	$6,302
White	8,586	6,769
Negro	4,954	5,516
Spanish Surnamed	6,981	5,116
American Indian 2/	3,150	4,214

SOURCES:
Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC(1)-C4, Arizona, Table 57.

Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC (1)-C33, New Mexico, Table 57.

1/ Median family income is defined as the amount which divides the distribution of all families of the particular ethnic group of the particular area into two equal subgroups, one subgroup having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. (In computing those medians given in this table, the incomes of only those members of the family aged 14 years and over in each family were summed in order to derive total family income and then, in turn, the median family income of the particular universe was computed). The income figures are to be considered current as of April 1970; however, the incomes were actually received by family members during 1969.

2/ Estimated medians based on special tabulations of American Indians in the 1970 Census One-Percent Public Use Samples. U.S. Bureau of Census, Letter to USCCR, October, 1972.

Table 46

Percent of Deaths for Leading Causes By Area - 1965-1967 (Three Year Total)

Cause of Death	Albuq. Area	Navajo Area	Phoenix Area	U.S.
Accidents	19.4	22.9	21.6	6.1
Diseases of the heart	9.1	6.5	15.2	39.0
Malignant neoplasms	5.7	7.4	6.7	16.3
Influenza & Pneumonia	8.5	8.1	6.1	3.4
Certain diseases of early infancy	5.3	7.4	3.9	2.8
Vascular lesions affecting CNS	4.7	2.5	5.8	11.0
Cirrhosis of the liver	3.2	1.8	9.1	1.4
Diabetes mellitus	0.7	0.6	2.9	1.9
Gastritis	2.2	5.6	1.5	0.4
Homicide	1.8	1.4	2.3	0.6
Tuberculosis, all forms	2.4	2.7	1.8	0.4
Congenital malformation	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.0
Suicide	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.1
All Other causes	32.7	29.3	19.9	14.6

SOURCE: Indian Health Trends and Services: 1970 Edition, Table 12 p.27.

Table 47

Percent of Deaths By Age Group By Area: Calendar Year 1966

Age at Death	All Areas Except Alaska	Albuq. Area	Navajo Area	Phoenix Area	U.S.
Under 1	15.5	17.7	26.2	11.2	4.6
1-4	4.2	3.5	8.1	3.9	0.8
5-14	2.2	2.2	3.2	1.8	0.9
15-24	6.8	8.4	6.1	6.3	1.9
25-44	16.6	15.8	16.1	21.6	5.9
45-64	21.9	19.1	15.1	25.2	24.6
65 and over	32.5	33.1	24.8	29.8	61.2
Unknown	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0

Source: Indian Health Trends and Services: 1970 Edition. U.S.Department of Health, Education, and Welfare/Public Health Service: September 1971, Table 22 p.48.

Figures

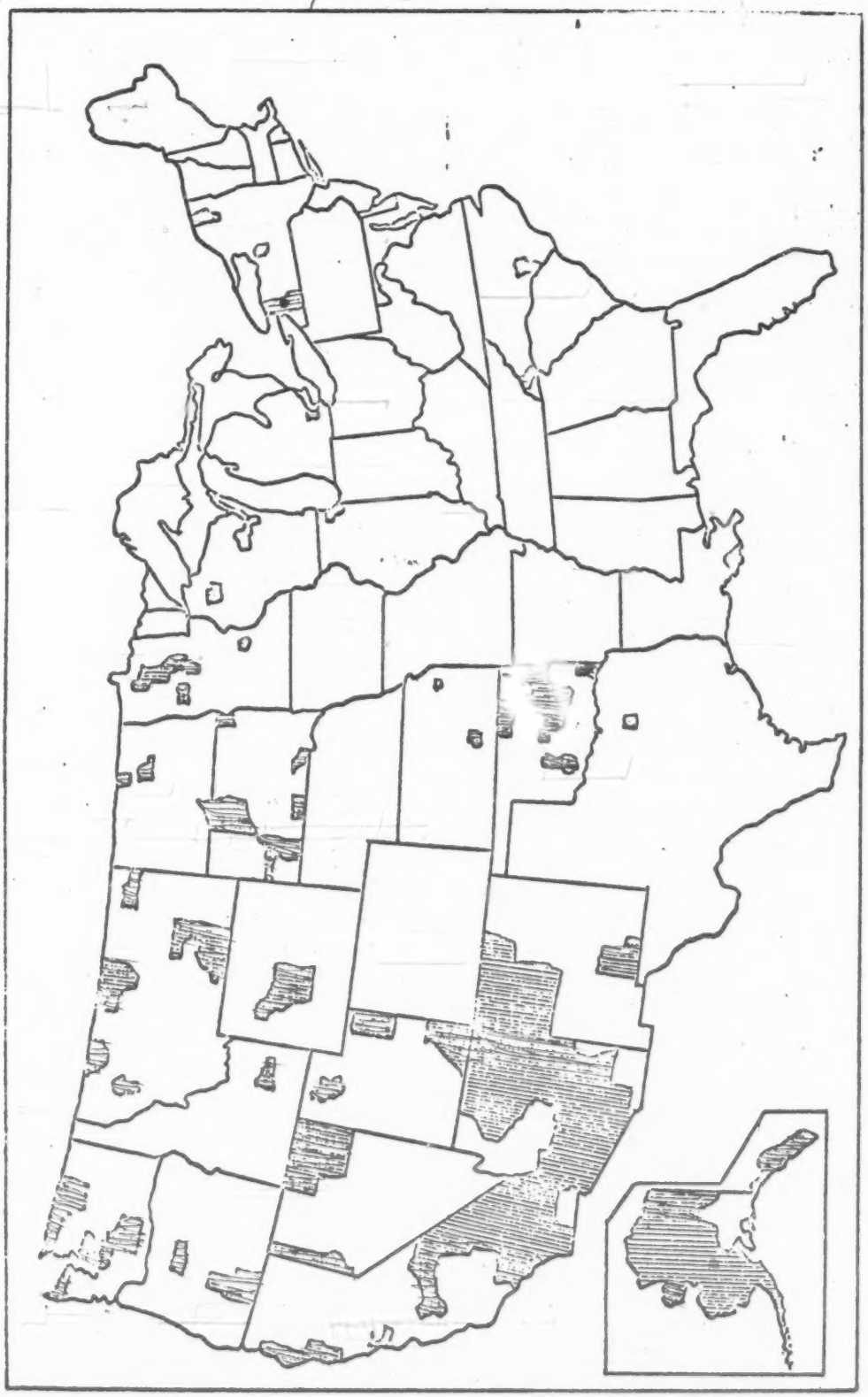

Figure 1 - Population
Distribution of American Indians

Administrative Areas of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Figure 2

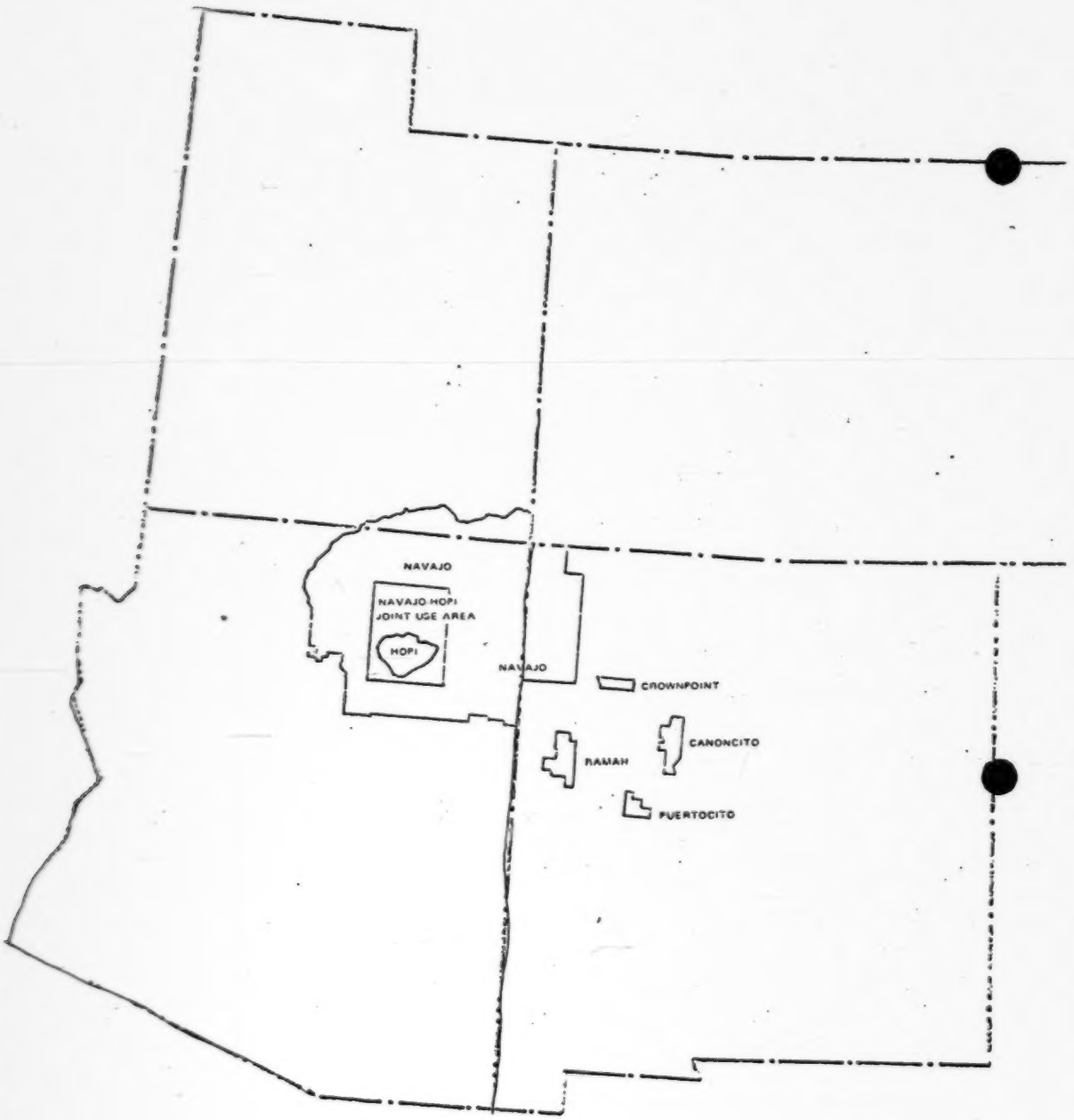

Figure 3 - The Navajo Reservation

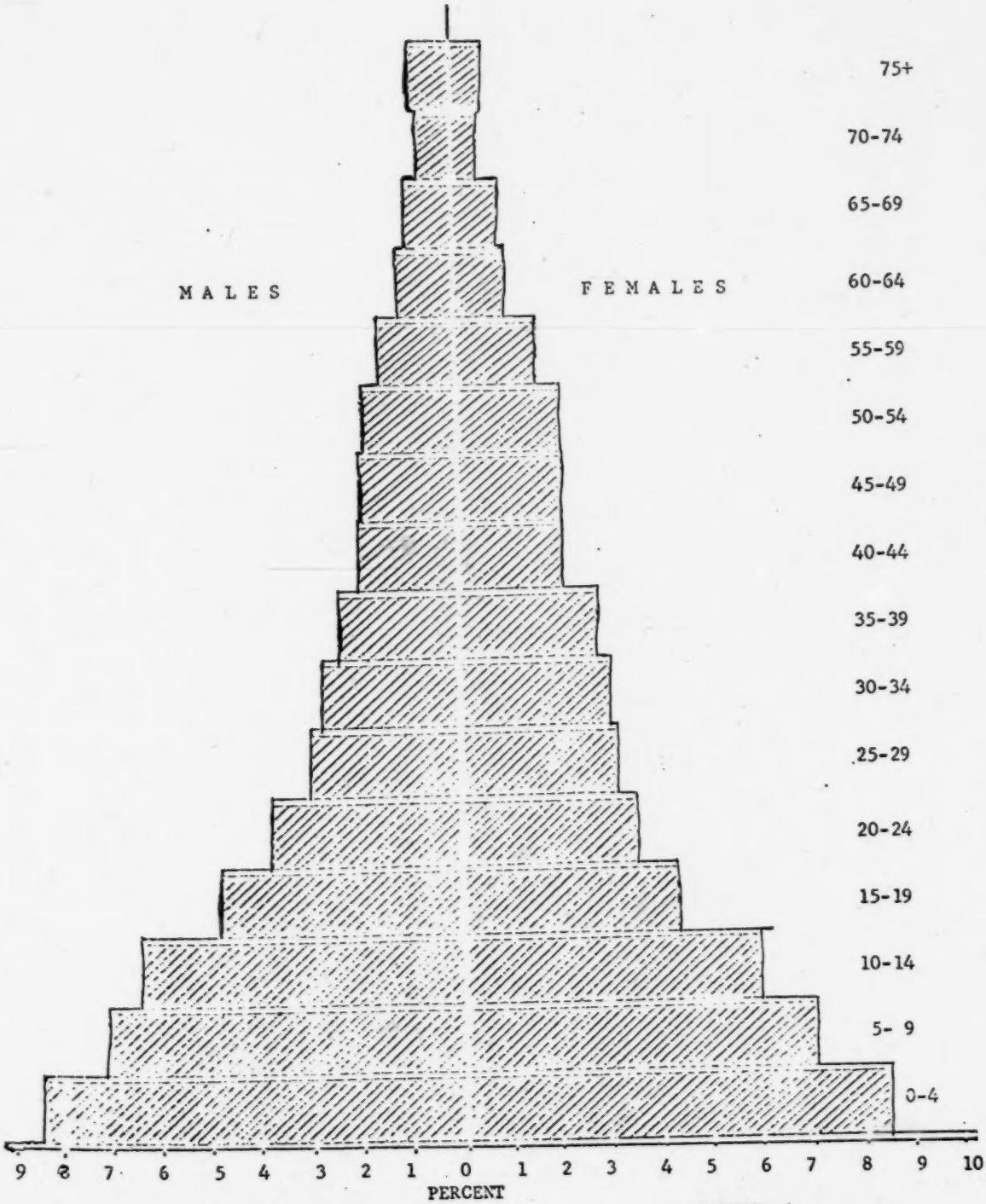

FIGURE 4
AGE/POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
OF AMERICAN INDIANS (1960)

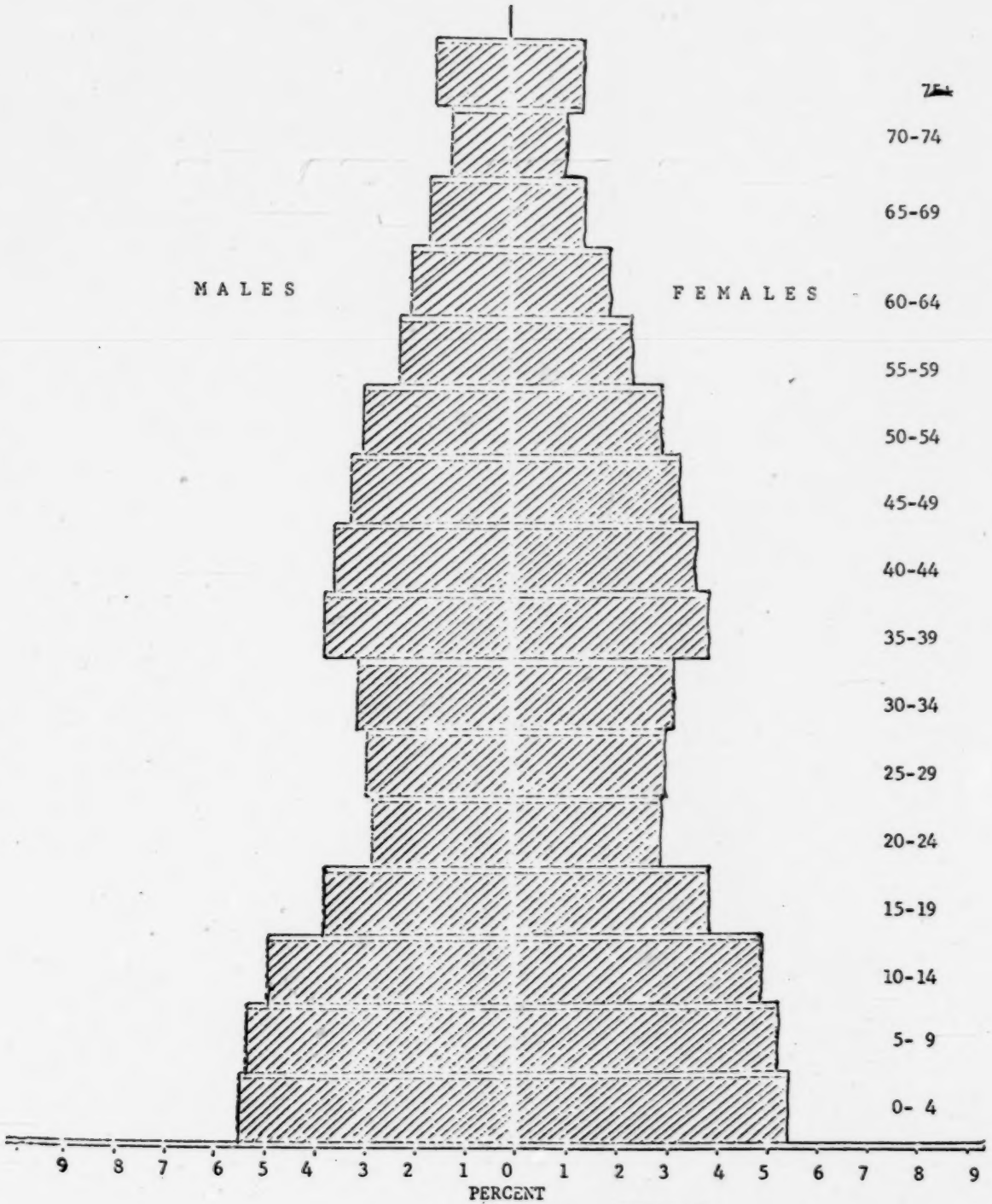

FIGURE 5
AGE/POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE POPULATION (1960)

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population 1960 (PC(2)1C) and PC (1)1B.

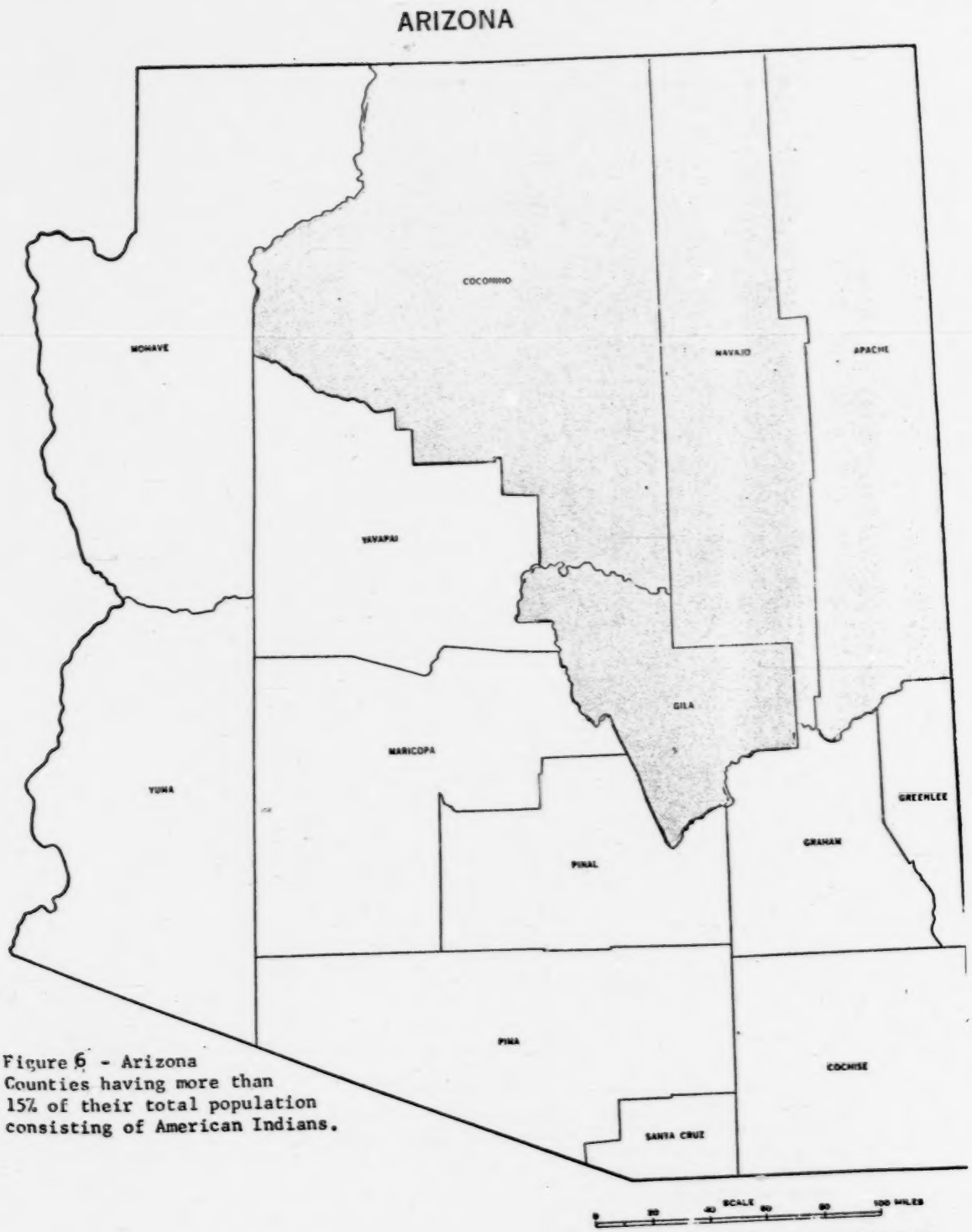

Figure 6 - Arizona
Counties having more than
15% of their total population
consisting of American Indians.

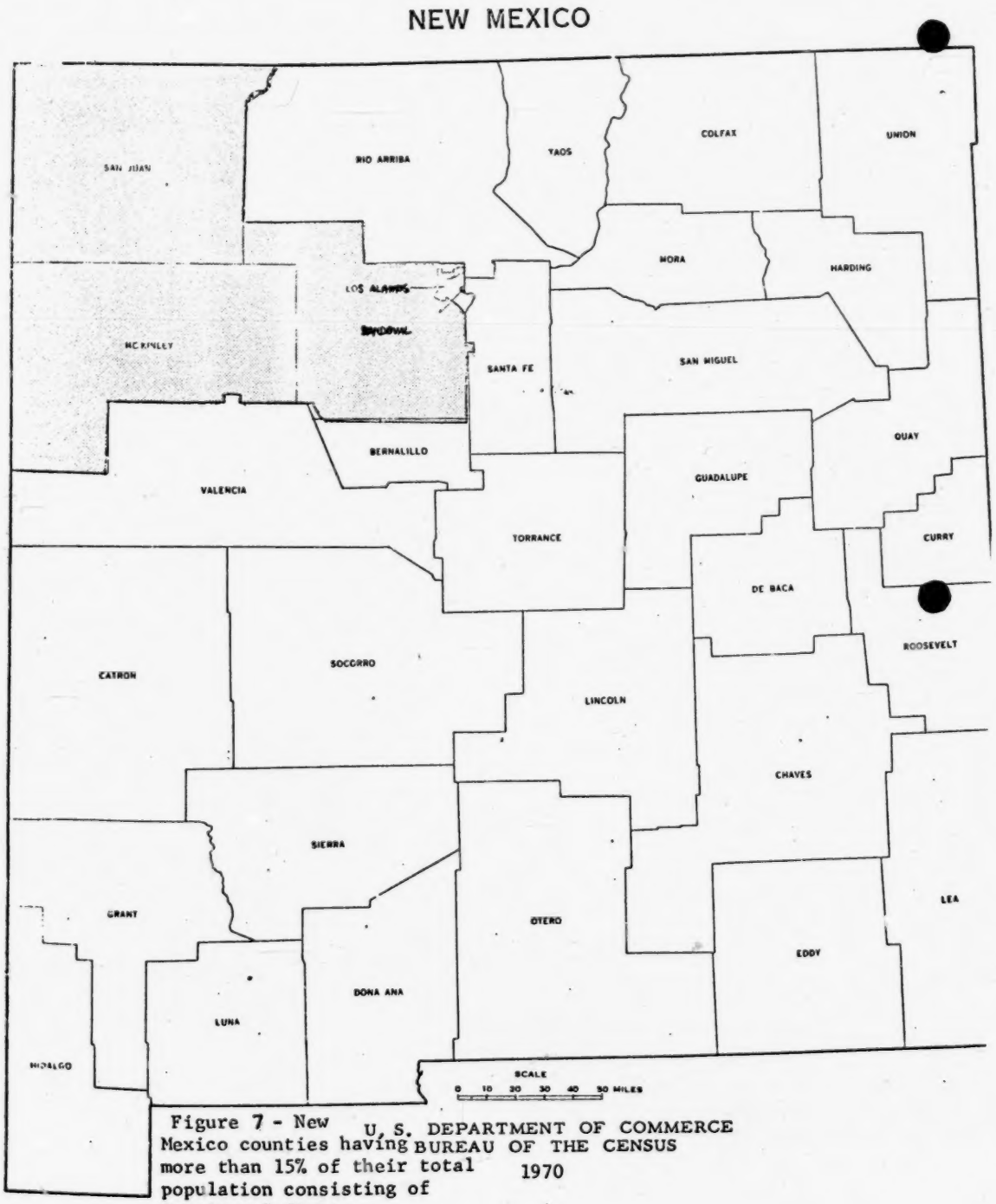

Figure 7 - New Mexico counties having more than 15% of their total population consisting of American Indians.

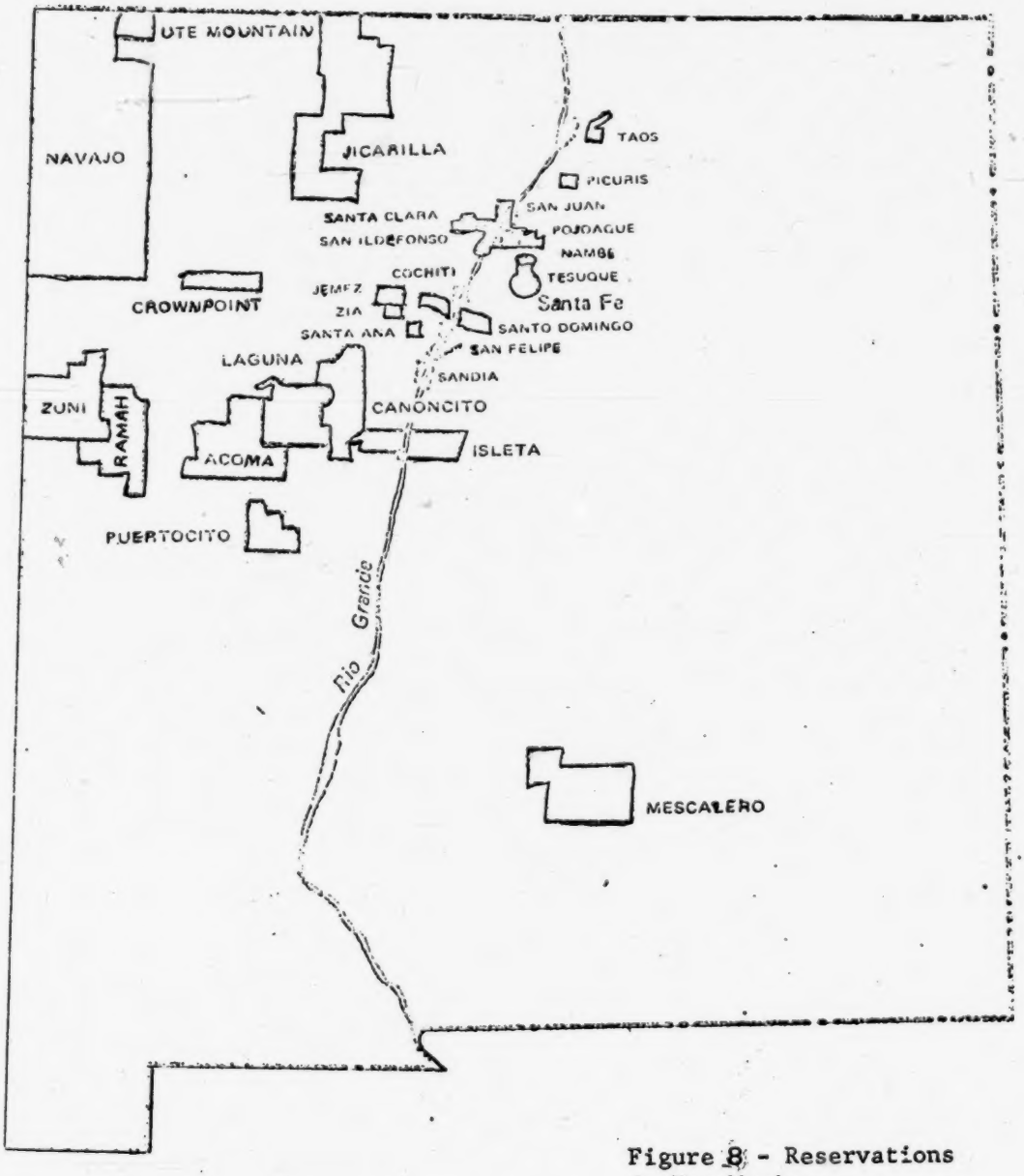

Figure 8 - Reservations in New Mexico

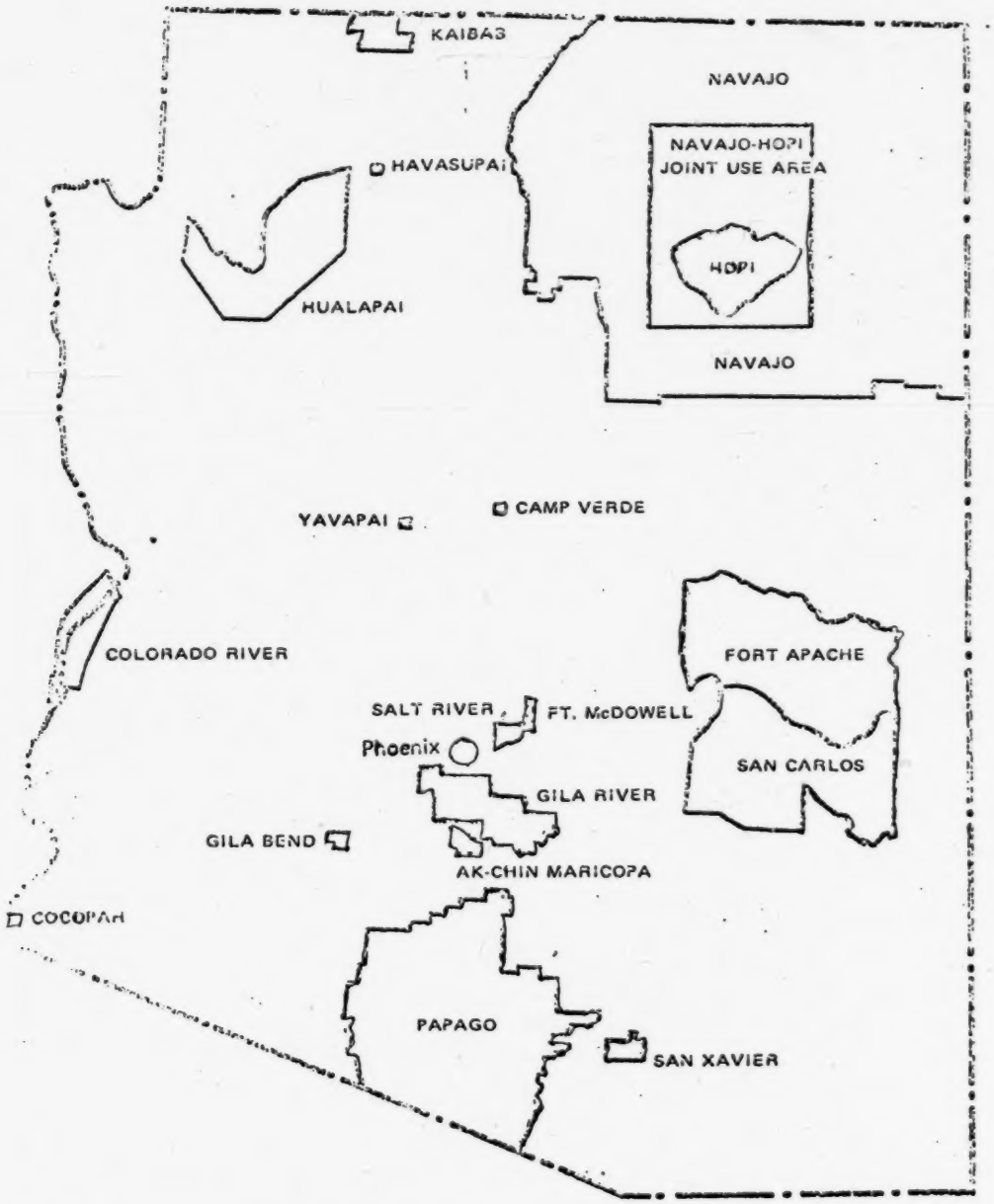

Figure 9, - Reservations in Arizona

FOOTNOTES

1/ Unless otherwise stated, the term Indian refers to all those so counted by the Bureau of the Census. Using a cultural definition, the Census Bureau counts all persons who report themselves as Indian or who are so regarded by the community regardless of tribe, place of residence or percent of Indian blood, including Alaskan natives. In contrast the BIA defines Indian as a member of a Federally recognized tribe, resident of a Federal reservation or having one-quarter or more Indian blood. Because of these different definitions, population figures for Indians will vary according to the source.

2/ The number of Indians living on reservations in 1960 is not precisely known. However, the BIA reported that about 360,000 Indians were living on reservations in 1960. Hearings on H.R. 10802 before the Senate Committee in Appropriations, 87th Congress, 2nd Session (1963).

3/ General Population Characteristics: United States Summary - PC (1)-B1, Table 48 (1970).

4/ Ibid.

5/ Lee J. Sclar, Participation by Off-Reservation Indians In Programs Of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service p.5. Also see Source for Tables.

6/ Federal And State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, January 1971.

7/ The Census Bureau includes the following states in its western region: Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

8/ According to the Census Bureau, an urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The definition also includes incorporated places of 2500 inhabitants, provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more. All persons residing in an urbanized area are classified as urban.

9/ This rural to urban shift was also apparent for Indians living in other parts of the country. For example, in the northeastern part of the Nation the Census Bureau reported an increase of 135.3 percent in the number of Indians living in urban areas since 1960. In the north central part of the country the Census Bureau indicates that there was an increase of 119.1 percent in the number of Indians living in cities.

10/ The discrepancy in these population figures is due, in part, because of the different definitions used by the BIA and the Census Bureau to define Indiana. See footnote 1/.

11/ "Rural and "Reservation" are used interchangeably in this paper unless stated otherwise.

12/ Estimates of the Indian Population On or Adjacent to Federal Reservations, by State and Area: March: 1971 Table 6 A - Bureau of Indian Affairs. Statistical Division, July 1971.

13/ Indian Health Trends and Services - 1970 Edition. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Public Health Service - Publication Number 2092, January 1971, p.6.

14/ Ibid.

15/ Highlights of the Indian Health Program - Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1971 p.5.

16/ Rural Indian Americans in Poverty, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture - Report Number 167 (1969(p.5.

17/ Ibid.

18/ Ibid.

19/ The study was conducted under a contract from the Arizona State Employment Service through a research grant from the U.S. Department of Labor. Reservations included in the survey were the Fort Apache, San Carlos and Papago Reservations in Arizona, and the Acoma and Laguna Reservations in New Mexico. Benjamin J. Taylor, Dennis J. O'Connor, et al. Indian Manpower Resources in the Southwest: A Pilot Study, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (1969).

20/ Ibid. p.37.

21/ Ibid.

22/ Ibid. p.106.

23/ The Navajo Reservation encompasses most of McKinley, San Juan (New Mexico) Apache and Navajo counties (Arizona), thus the extremely high Indian student population in this area.

24/ In fiscal year 1971 there were a total of 190,174 Indian children, age 5 to 18 attending public, Federal, private and mission schools in the United States. According to BIA statistics more than half (63.3 percent) of all Indian children of school age (5-18) attended public schools. Of those enrolled in school (including those over 18), 68.8 percent attended public schools, 35.7 percent attended Federal schools and 5.5 percent attended mission and other schools. (Statistics Concerning Indian Education: FY 1971, BIA, Office of Education Programs. p.1.)

25/ Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC (1)-C4 Arizona.
Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report PC (1)-C33 New Mexico.

26/ Navajo Manpower Survey. Employment Security Commission of Arizona. Arizona State Employment Service (1969), p. 7.

27/ James S. Coleman, et. al., Equality of Educational Opportunity, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washintton, D.C. (1966). This survey obtained data on verbal ability, reading comprehension, mathematical ability and general knowledge of current events.

28/ New Mexico State Department of Education Guidance Service Division. Results of the 1969 Assessment Survey: Grades 5, 8, 11.

29/ 1971-72 Third Grade Reading Achievement Test Report. Dr. W. P. Shofstall, Superintendent, Arizona Department of Education, Phoenix, Arizona, April 1972, p. 9.

30/ Benjamin J. Taylor, Dennis J. O'Connor, Indian Manpower Resources in the Southwest: A Pilot Study, p. 359.

31/ See source for Table 21.

32/ Charles F. Owens, Willard P. Bass, The American Indian High School Dropout in the Southwest, Southwestern Cooperative Education Laboratory, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico, Jan. 1969.

33/ Ibid.

34/ Ibid.

35/ Ibid.

36/ Annual Report of Indian Education in Arizona, 1970-71, The Division of Indian Education of the Arizona Department of Education, p. 18-19.

37/ Ibid.

38/ Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, Indian Education: A National Tragedy - A National Challenge, 91st Congress, Report No. 91-501, Nov. 3, 1969.

39/ Ibid. p. xii-xiii.

40/ Ibid. p. ix.

41/ Ibid. p. 62-63.

42/ Ibid. p. 63.

44/ The American Indian: Past and Present. Edited by Roger L. Nichols and George R. Adams, Waltham, Mass., 1971.

Indians and Other Americans; Two Ways of Life Meet. By Harold E. Fey and D'Arcy McNicle. First ed. New York, Harper, 1959.

The Search for An American Indian Identity; Modern Pan-American Movements, by Hazel W. Hertzberg. First ed. Syracuse, Syracuse University Press, 1971.

45/ Resident Indian Population, Labor Force, Unemployment, and Under-employment: by State and Reservation: March 1972. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 1972.

46/ Ibid. p. 11

47/ Ibid. p. 1

48/ 1972 Manpower Report of the President, U. S. Department of Labor, March 1972, Table D-4 Total Unemployment Rates by States: Annual Averages, 1961-71, p. 232

49/ Navajo Manpower Survey, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, State Employment Service (1969) p. 26

50/ Benjamin J. Taylor, Dennis J. O'Connor, et al. Indian Manpower Resources in the Southwest: A Pilot Study, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Arizona State University (1969). The term white collar id defined by the Census Bureau to include the following major occupational groups: professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except those on farms; sales workers; and clerical and kindred workers.

The term blue collar is defined by the Census Bureau to include the following major occupational groups: craftsmen and kindred workers; operatives, except transport operatives; transport equipment operatives; and laborers except those on farms.

The term service worker is defined by the Census Bureau to include all those working in private households and non-private households.

51/ Employment Security Commission of Arizona, p. 26

52/ Ibid. p. 26

53/ Ibid p. 28

54/ The authors involved in compiling and writing the Navajo Manpower Survey report noted that the employment total in skilled occupations may be exaggerated resulting in an undercount of unskilled, and an overcount of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

55/ Ibid p. 25

56/ Ibid.

57/ Ibid.

58/ Ibid .

59/ Ibid.

60/ 1970 EEO-1 Report Summary by State - 466 Units - State: New Mexico. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

61/ 1970 EEO-1 Report Summary by State - 982 Units - State: Arizona. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

62/ Minority in this case refers to blacks, Spanish-Surnamed Americans, Asian Americans, and American Indians.

63/ U.S. Census of Population 1960, PC(2) and PC(1) 1C.

64/ Two Federal agencies - the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service - account for over 90 percent of all the Indian employment in New Mexico and Arizona. See: The Employment of American Indians In New Mexico and Arizona.

65/ Ibid. p. 266

66/ Ibid.

67/ Ibid. p. 144

68/ Ibid p. 142

69/ Ibid.

70/ Consolidated FY 1972 Area Housing Survey - Bureau of Indian Affairs

71/ Navajo and Phoenix Administrative Areas needed adequate housing. Included in this total are 4249 housing units which are in standard condition except that one or more utilities are not available.

72/ Indian Health Trends and Services: 1970 Edition, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Publication No. 2092, Jan. 1971, p. 6

73/ Ibid p. 7

74/ Ibid

75/ Ibid

76/ Ibid. p. 16

77/ Ibid.

78/ Accidents, diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, influenza and pneumonia, certain diseases of early childhood, vascular lesions, cirrhosis of the liver, homicide, diabetes mellitus, suicide, tuberculosis, gastritis, and congenital malformations.

79/ Ibid p. 25

80/ Ibid p. 35

81/ Trachoma is a chronic contagious disease affecting the mucous membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is continued over the forepart of the eyeball causing blindness in some cases.

82/ Illness Among Indians 1965-1969. U. S. Department of HEW, Public Health Service - Publication No. 72-507, July 1971 p.14.

83/ Indian Health Trends and Services: 1970 Edition p. 51.

84/ Highlights of: The Indian Health Program, Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, September 1971, p.12.

85/ Ibid.

86/ Ibid.

* Note: This staff paper was prepared by Ernest Gerlach, Research Analyst, Southwestern Regional Office, USCCR, San Antonio, Texas.